1869 LIBRARY

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869. NUMBER 322.

WASHINGTON.

The Sinking Fund Law to be Carried into Execution.

Secretary Boutwell's Explanation Concerning the Purchase of Bonds.

List of Officers Detailed as Indian Agents and Superintendents.

Discharge of Clerks in the Treasury Department.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LAST ACT.

The fact has lately come to light that the last act of Secretary Browning was to order patents to issue to J. F. Joy for large tracts, heretofore reserved for settlers on the Cherokee lands. The matter was done with great secrecy, but the agents of settlers here accidentally discovered it, and this action is said to have largely influenced the late demonstration of settlers on the Cherokee tract.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

The President has decided to appoint Hon. Ben Wade one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, vice General J. DeWebster, of Chicago, resigned.

PERSONAL.

General Terry, as the War Department has been advised, is on his way to St. Paul to close up the business of his old command, after doing which he will at once go South and take command in Georgia.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

Present indications are that Henry Pierce, of Boston, will be appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands. A man named Hutchison, of Arkansas, was nominated, but not confirmed, at the last session of the Senate. The State Department, on further consideration, thinks the appointment was not a very good one, and hence a new selection.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Thirty-nine men clerks were to-day dismissed from the Sixth Auditor's office, and thirty-six women will retire from the Register's office on Saturday. No vacancies are made, as this is a reduction of the force.

MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

Colonel Markbreit, the new Minister to Bolivia, arrived to-day in search of instructions from the State Department.

THE REPORTED EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

There has been a good deal of talk but no excitement here to-day about the cable despatch of yesterday announcing the alliance of England, France and Spain against the United States. No importance is attached to it at the War Department, and at the Treasury it is regarded as a stock-jobbing canard.

CITY POSTMASTER.

Judge Edmunds, of Iowa, and late Senate Postmaster, was to-day commissioned as City Postmaster here.

THE CROWD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House has been so thronged lately with dismissed clerks, who bore the President so much with applications to get his aid for reinstatement, that he is compelled to quit the business of public reception, and will hereafter only receive persons by card, after they have stated what they want to one of the Secretaries.

THE SINKING FUND ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having given the matter full consideration, to-day authorizes the statement that he has determined to carry out the law of 1864, establishing a sinking fund, and will, as soon as possible, make the necessary arrangements. The bonds he is now buying will not again be issued, and the probabilities are that they will go into the sinking fund.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET INVITED TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mayor Shurtleff and a committee from Boston, escorted by Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, this morning visited the President and the members of the Cabinet and General Sherman, and extended an invitation to them to attend the National Peace Jubilee next month. The gentlemen expressed thanks for the invitation, and the committee are encouraged to believe that nearly all will be present. The President, in response to Mayor Shurtleff's invitation, stated, after expressing his thanks for the courtesy, that he would, if public business permitted, be pleased to attend the ceremonies at Boston.

M'CLELLAN CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

General Geo. B. McClellan arrived here this morning, accompanied by Governor Randolph, of New Jersey. To-day General McClellan had an interview with the President.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

The following officers, detailed to execute the duties of Indian Superintendents and Agents, will report by letter from their residence to Indian Commissioner Parker, Washington, for assignment and instructions. Should vacancies occur entitling them to promotion during their term of service on Indian duty, they will receive promotion the same as though on ordinary military duty:

Superintendents—Colonels De L. Floyd Jones, George L. Andrews, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully, Lieutenant Colonel John B. McIntosh, Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel Edward McK. Hudson, Major Henry Douglass, Samuel Ross, Major E. Tourtelotte.

Agents—Captain T. TenEycke, Captain Caleb H. Carleton, Captain Army, James W. Long, Captain F. R. Ames, William H. Smythe, Captain W. R. Lowe, Captain George M. Randall, William J. Brooth, J. N. Craig, Captain James H. Patterson, Charles A. Hartwell, Captain Charles J. Wilson, Captain DeWitt C. Poole, Captain F. T. Bennett, Captain Walter, Captain Clifford, L. H. Warren, Captain George T. Olmstead, Jr., Captain James Jackson, Captain David Parkinson, J. J. G. Hassler, First Lieutenant J. H. Purcell, Lieutenant John B. Bothwell, Lieutenant George W. Graffan, William W. Mitchell, First Lieutenant J. H. Hayes, First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, First Lieutenant F. A. Batty, Lieutenant W. H. Danielson, Lieutenant George H. Zeigler, Lieutenant G. D. Hull, First Lieutenant J. J. Spaldings, Lieutenant Josiah S. Stiles, Lieutenant J. Smith, Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, Lieutenant William R. Mayes, Lieutenant A. S. Galbreath, T. H. Hays, Lieutenant A. S. B. Keys, First Lieutenant W. M. Parry, Lieutenant Joseph K. Byres, Lieutenant William B. Pease, Lieutenant Jacob W. Keller, Lieutenant Wm. W. Fleming, Lieutenant E. M. Camp, Lieutenant G. E. Ford, Lieutenant Wm. S. Johnson, Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, Lieutenant Joseph M. Kennedy, Lieutenant Wm. H. Boyle, Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, Lieutenant Frank D. Garretty, Lieutenant Wm. H. French, Lieutenant A. G. Hennissee, Lieutenant J. A. Manly, Lieutenant David A. Griffith, Lieutenant Wm. M. Hugo, Lieutenant John Carland, and Lieutenant J. B. Hansen.

INTENDED RECALL OF OUR MINISTER TO TURKEY.

There is the best authority for saying that the President has decided to recall, within a few days, Mr. Edward Joy Morris, our Minister to Turkey, it having come to the knowledge of the President that Morris had expressed, openly, his sympathy with those governments hostile to Turkey, and that, in consequence, the United States didn't exercise as much influence with the Sultan's Government as it should.

AN EXPLANATION CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF BONDS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury states that the purchase of bonds under the notice issued by the Assistant Treasurer at New York was made in conformity to the act of 1862, and that it is not the design of the Secretary to put these bonds again upon the market, nor is it his expectation that they will in any form be reissued. His object is a reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt. Arrangements are making in the Treasury Department to carry into execution the provisions of the act of 1869 relative to the establishment of a sinking fund.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

Representative Eldridge arrived here to-day. He, with Representatives Loughridge, Kerr and Cook, being a sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, will next week proceed to Montgomery, Ala., to investigate the charges against Judge Busteed.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

No information concerning an alliance against the United States has been received at the Spanish, French or English Legations, if, for no other reason, because it is not customary to communicate information of initial treaty movements to foreign representatives. The London telegram at first occasioned general and spirited comments, but to-night nobody seems to attach full credit to the announcement. The President and Secretary Boutwell were early informed of the contents of the despatch, but, apart from this, they had no information.

THE STEVENS' BATTERY.

The interview, to-day, between the President, General McClellan and Governor Randolph, had reference to matters connected with the Stevens' Floating Battery.

GENERAL BANKS URGES THE PRESIDENT TO RECOGNIZE CUBA.

It is stated that General Banks had an interview with Secretary Fish, yesterday, urging prompt recognition of the Cuban patriots, and claiming that further procrastination is ruinous folly.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Grand Railroad Celebration—An Enthusiastic People—First Through Train from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 12.

To-day our people turned out by thousands, in honor of the Union Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, and exhibited more real enthusiasm than was ever before manifested since the settlement of this portion of Iowa. The first through train over this important line of railway arrived about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The various civic societies of the city united in procession, which was signalled to move at half-past 1 o'clock, by the firing of a salute of thirty-eight guns. It was probably the largest turn-out of people ever witnessed in the western part of the State. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the procession moved to the depot of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road at 2 o'clock p. m., when, amidst the firing of cannon, the whistling of twelve locomotives from various roads terminating here, the first through train over the new route between Chicago and Council Bluffs was received and welcomed.

In the procession many mottoes were displayed, the most noticeable of which was that from an omnibus bearing the local officers of the St. Joe & Council Bluffs Road, designed by W. H. Whitla, Assistant Superintendent of the line, and representing the two oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific, what a bird's-eye view of San Francisco and New York, and the connection of the transcontinental railway at Council Bluffs. Upon the ends of the respective roads, the Union Pacific, the St. Joe & Council Bluffs connecting at this place, stood the Presidents of the two lines, Messrs. Joy and Ames, shaking hands over the great event of the century. Mr. Ames, President of the Union Pacific, was represented as saying, "With Joy we greet you." Mr. Joy responds, "With this consummation our highest Aims are complete."

The procession again formed and moved up Main street to Broadway, halting at the site of the new hotel, where the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and a general illumination, bonfires, fireworks, speeches, &c., this evening, concluded the affair. The Rock Island Road will be regularly open for business in about ten days.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the National Encampment, G. A. R.—Address of Welcome—Addresses by General Logan, Chaplain Earnshaw and Others.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, [illegible] of the corporation of Cincinnati, [illegible] pressed by an order of her City Council, I welcome you and tender you the hospitalities of the city, and invite you to visit such of our public institutions and other objects of interest as you may deem worthy of your attention. In behalf of the people of Cincinnati I welcome you to our city, and assure you of the pleasure it will give them to extend to you their hospitality and every courtesy within their power. Comrades, one and all, I bid you welcome to Cincinnati."

General Chapman, Adjutant General of the order, responded briefly.

General Logan then called the convention to order. The order calling the convention being read, Rev. Dr. Quint offered prayer.

General Logan then delivered an address, referring to the organizing of the Union army and peaceful disbandment of the same as the most remarkable phenomenon in history. He congratulated the order upon its success and urged his comrades to foster it.

N. P. Chapman, Adjutant General, read his report, which was referred. The meeting then adjourned till evening.

The reception at Hopkins Hall was one to which members alone were admitted.

In the evening there was a public meeting at Wesley Chapel. The house was crowded. W. L. Collier, of Cleveland, made the opening prayer. An eloquent address was delivered by Rev. W. M. Earnshaw, Chaplain of the National Military Asylum at Dayton. His subject was the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic. One of these, he said, was to supply one place in all the world where rebels could not go. The address was able and impressive, and was listened to with profound attention. Short addresses were made by General John A. Logan and General Warren Keifer. "America" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" were sung. The Zouave Band furnished the instrumental music.

NEW YORK.

The Anniversary Gatherings.

Inharmonious Proceedings at the Meeting of the Equal Rights Association.

Work of the American Tract Society During the Year.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.

MALIGNANT DISEASES.

Several cases of malignant typhus fever are reported by the Board of Health, and there is a rumor of cholera in one of the lower wards of Brooklyn.

FORCED LOANS.

Several wealthy Cubans in New York have received circulars, notifying them that, unless they contribute liberally to the patriot cause, their names will be given to the insurgent chiefs, and their property on the island will be destroyed.

GUNBOATS FOR THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Work has been commenced on gunboats for the Spanish Government. Five will be built at Brooklyn, five at Williamsburg, and five at Mystic Bridge, Conn.

THE COTTON CROP.

Cotton dealers have advices that much of the upland cotton in South Carolina and Georgia is dying, and that the land will be plowed up and corn planted. Wet and cold weather has caused the injury to the crop.

MONEY.

The money market is easy. Rates on call, 6 to 7 per cent, with increasing business at the lowest rate.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong and active, the latest transactions in many cases being at the best prices of the day. The advance since yesterday has been very marked, especially in Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern, Mariposa preferred and Pacific Mail. There is a report that the Northwestern and Wabash are to be consolidated with the Lake Shore Road.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds are firm, but the dealings were less to-day than yesterday. Dealers were not inclined to operate until the awards on the government purchase were known.

GOLD.

The dealings in gold were light. The war rumors did not effect the market.

A CONVICT SUMMONED TO TESTIFY.

Judge Blatchford to-day issued a writ ordering Albert Blaisdell to be brought from Sing Sing Prison to testify in the case of Collector Bailey.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ANNIVERSARIES—THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The anniversary of the American Equal Rights Association was held at Steinway Hall, to-day. The audience, mainly composed of ladies, was very large and intelligent. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided, and opened the proceedings in a brief address. The Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts and expenditures of the year to be $1,745.90; and no cash on hand. Lucy Stone read the report of the Executive Committee, showing the efforts made by the society to have woman suffrage bills introduced in Congress and the various State Legislatures. Rev. O. B. Frothingham argued strongly in favor of the right of women to vote. Mrs. Stanton followed in an eloquent address on woman's wrongs and her rights. She favored the enfranchisement of women before any other men or class, white or black, are enfranchised.

Miss Lillie Peckham, of Milwaukee, reported the following nominations of permanent officers: President, Lucretia Mott; Corresponding Secretaries, Mary E. Gage, Harriet Purvis; Recording Secretary, Henry B. Blackwell; Treasurer, Jno. J. Merritt. Also, a full list of Vice Presidents and a numerous Executive Committee. The nominations were accepted by the audience.

Rev. Stephen C. Foster made a rambling speech, during which he was several times called to order. He continued, however, and made a sharp attack upon Miss Anthony in regard to the manner in which she had kept the accounts of the society.

Miss Anthony pronounced the statement respecting her a falsehood. Mrs. Stanton also took decided exception to the aspersions cast upon her official conduct.

The Chairman decided that Foster was out of order, which was loudly applauded by the spectators.

Foster resumed his remarks, but was loudly hissed, when Frederick Douglass attempted to stop the quarrel, but with little effect, as the audience evidently listened to the speaker under protest. Mr. Foster claimed that he had the floor by right. [illegible] the ladies on not propose to yield. [illegible] excited, and threats of the platform became [illegible] by the aid of the police were ejecting the speaker [illegible]. It was difficult in the excitement [illegible] made. [illegible] to hear the speaker, but it was understood that he claimed that the association preached one doctrine and practised another. He said he had been declared out of order, because he contradicted the assertions of a woman, from which he supposed he could contradict a man on that platform but not a woman. This was woman's rights with a vengeance.

Mr. Blackwell defended Miss Anthony. He admitted that the *Revolution* had not always acted in good faith toward the negro, but he knew that neither Mrs. Stanton nor Miss Anthony were to blame. Geo. Francis Train had withdrawn from it, and in future the paper will advocate equal rights for all.

Fred. Douglass followed. He thought there was an element of slang directed at the negro in the address of Mrs. Stanton. Some of the comparisons in the speech reflected severely, he thought, on the black race. He was sorry to be compelled to say he had noticed the same evidence of backsliding in the columns of the *Revolution*. He referred in forcible language to the acts of ruffianism committed against blacks in this city during the July riots, and argued eloquently in favor of the right of ballot for all black women as well as white.

Miss Anthony followed in a sharp speech in favor of woman suffrage, during which she insinuated that the right of the ballot had been given to the negro at the expense of the woman.

Mrs. Sarah Norton said we should not consider the woman question and the negro question at the same time.

Lucy Stone spoke the question whether this was a negro's or a woman's platform.

Mr. Douglas advocated negro suffrage first, woman's afterwards.

Miss Anthony would reverse this, and she differed with both. There should be no question of precedence. She repudiated the idea of educated suffrage. The consent of the governed to all laws for their government is an established principle, no matter whether they can read or write, or are male or female. She spoke of Mr. Douglass being in a State, in which, if he owns $2,500 of real estate, he can vote. If woman had this privilege, she would dig in the earth with her nails, if necessary, to raise that sum. She would vote before the year was out. (Applause.) From woman's wrongs we claim woman's rights. She proceeded to comment severely on the laws in all the States except New York and Kansas, which were oppressive of women, placing the wife and children at the mercy of the husband. There are two oceans of bitterness, she remarked. In one was the negro, and in the other our own women. She thanked God for the Fifteenth Amendment, and hoped it would be adopted in every State. (Applause.) She contended that peace, order and harmony would be promoted by giving women the right to vote. There is no other means given under heaven whereby the country can be saved but that of woman. She believed women would vote for the next President of the United States, for when men and women work together what they undertake cannot fail to be accomplished.

The meeting then adjourned.

Another session was held this evening, which was addressed by Mrs. Livermore and Olive Logan. Among the Vice Presidents for the ensuing year are Henry Ward Beecher, Fred. Douglass, Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Hon. William Loughridge, of Illinois, George W. Julian, of Indiana, B. F. Wade, of Ohio, Senator Nye, of Nevada, and Governor Ashley, of Montana.

MEETING OF CALIFORNIANS.

There was a meeting of Californians at the Astor House to-day to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad, at which Senator Nye, of Nevada, presided, and congratulatory resolutions were adopted.

FISK'S SUIT AGAINST THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The case of Fisk against the Union Pacific and others, was up before Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court, on a motion to remove the suit, so far as concerned Messrs. Ames, from the State to the United States Courts, they being residents of another State. An affidavit was put in that Fisk was a resident of Massachusetts, and claimed that the act of Congress as to removals did not apply. The decision was reserved.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

held its forty-fourth annual meeting at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, this forenoon. Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine presided. The annual report was read, showing that the total new issues of books and tracts for the year were 326, in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Danish, Turkish and Koorangie Koordish, of which 87 are volumes. Printed during the year, 807,000 volumes, 9,493,400 publications. To tally 44 years, 23,664,379 volumes, 366,302,287 publications. Total periodicals monthly, 254,833; publications on the society list, 4,220, of which 838 are volumes, besides 3,862 in 141 languages and dialects for circulation abroad. Gratuitous distribution for the year, $61,223.19. Receipts for the year in donations and legacies, $127,267.98; for sales, $359,119.94; total, including balance in treasury, $488,023; total expenditures, $486,625.86; balance in treasury, $1,397.16.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Right Reverend Bishop McIlvaine; Vice Presidents, W. E. Dodge, James Saydam, A. R. Wetmore, Bishop E. S. Janes, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. G. C. Eastman; Recording Secretary, Rev. E. F. Hickcox; Treasurer, Moses Allen; Auditor, Jas. Demorest.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance Society was held at 172 William street this afternoon, President Wm. E. Dodge presiding. The Treasurer reported the total receipts of last year at $46,282.40; expenditures, $46,277.85; total receipts since the formation, three years and five months, $120,851.70.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, William E. Dodge, and eighty-three Vice Presidents, comprising prominent personages representing nearly every State in the Union and Canada; Treasurer, Thomas Hufield; Board of Managers (for three years), Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, Peter Carter, J. N. Stearns, Rev. Mason Gallagher, James Black, T. T. Sheffield, T. P. Norton, John Falconer, A. S. Hunter and J. B. Sypher.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives re-assembled at the Custom House this morning to resume the examination of Custom House officers and take preliminary steps for the preparation of a new tariff bill.

NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, yesterday, adopted a resolution to divide the whole country into six departments, with headquarters at Hartford, New York, [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Report of the Tripartite European Alliance Against the United States.

Political Meetings Broken Up in Paris.

Discovery of a Plot Against the Portugese Government.

Great Britain.

REPORTED TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, May 11.

Initial steps have been taken for an alliance offensive and defensive between England, France and Spain against the United States; the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendencies of General Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba being made the pretext for a necessity for such alliance.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER JAY.

LONDON, May 12.

John Jay, American Minister to Austria, arrived to-day.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.

Arrived—Steamer Manhattan, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.

Steamer City of Paris, from New York, arrived last evening.

BREST, May 11.

Steamer Perriere, from New York, arrived last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.

Steamer Tripoli, from New York, arrived to-day.

North Germany.

BILL FOR THE PAYMENT OF DELEGATES REJECTED IN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, May 12.

In the North German Parliament, to-day, the bill for the payment of delegates came up for a third reading, and after a protracted debate was rejected.

Spain.

MADRID, May 12.

Sir John Crampton, British Minister to Spain, has asked to be recalled.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, May 12.

In the Cortes to-day an amendment to the constitution to the effect that all powers emanate from the nation, and all persons to whom power is entrusted must be elected by and held responsible to the people, was proposed by the Republicans.

THE PROPOSED REGENCY.

General Prim approves of the proposition for a regency under Marshal Serrano.

Persia.

A DESPERATE FIGHT AT TEHERAN BETWEEN RELIGIOUS SECTS.

LONDON, May 12.

News is received from Teheran that a desperate conflict recently took place, in the streets, between two religious sects. Both sides were armed, and it is reported, that three hundred men were killed. The troops were called out and dispersed the combatants.

Italy.

CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, May 12.

Menabrea, President of the Ministry, has retired in favor of Digney.

France.

POLITICAL MEETINGS BROKEN UP IN PARIS.

LONDON, May 12.

There is much agitation in Paris in consequence of the general election. Four public meetings in different parts of the city have been dispersed by the police.

Portugal.

PLOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, May 12.

Despatches from Lisbon show that the political discontent in Portugal has culminated in a series of disorders in that capital. A plot against the government is on foot. It has been discovered that the conspirators have been tampering with the garrison at Lisbon.

ELGIN.

Rock Island Conference Sunday School Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 12.

Despite the rain a large number of delegates assembled at 8 o'clock this morning, and spent an hour in prayer. The great question of "How shall We Secure the conversion of the Sunday School children?" was ably introduced by Rev. Mr. Wallace, and a score of speakers followed in rapid succession.

On "The Government of the Sunday School," a spicy debate sprang up. Dan. Buck, of Polo, thought Sunday Schools in general were governed too much, and proceeded to show how his was governed. Rev. J. H. Bayliss found, in the remarks of the last speaker, that his school was under a rigid government, but it was certainly that of love. Rev. Joseph Wardle thought the question hinged on the spirit more than on anything else. The command of a certain General was, "Fire low-boys," and it will apply to ministers. Encourage the children to take a part in the worship of God at home, lead them to the sanctuary and the influence will be lasting. Let sermons be adapted to the comprehension of the child.

Rev. George Richardson introduced the subject, "How to Teach an Infant Class." Illustrations, natural and frequent, were recommended. One little child had run to her teacher saying, "the baby has got a big new tooth." The teacher entered into the hearts of her little ones and they flocked around her. Three of the lady delegates were called out to speak on this important question, and acquitted themselves as laborers well acquainted with the spiritual wants of children.

In the afternoon, Rev. S. F. Griffith read an able address on Sunday School literature. By vote, the convention requested its publication in the church paper.

Dr. Kidder followed, expressing the thought that committees ought to be careful in the purchase of books. No one can fully estimate the influence of a good or bad book.

Rev. J. H. Bayliss opened the themes of "The Proper Care of Believing Sunday School Children." He read sketches from a printed document giving some startling figures wherein schools have been led astray.

Mr. Dale, of Kankakee, urged that we wanted warm-hearted, congenial teachers, rather than intellectual icebergs.

On the proprieties of Sunday School festivals, Rev. T. C. Clendenin presented some excellent thoughts, urging that it was necessary to have some special attractions for the children.

Dr. Kidder deprecated the dramatic performances of Christmas festivities in the churches.

At this stage of the meeting, the committee recommended the business of fixing the time and place of the next meeting. After some debate it was settled on the third Tuesday of next May, at 2 p. m., in Ottawa, Ill.

A resolution of thanks to the good people of Elgin was unanimously adopted, and also one to the railroad companies for favors received.

After this, Elder W. C. Willing presented a most excellent written address on the subject of teachers' meetings. His remarks made a good impression upon the audience.

The greatest gathering was that of the children's meeting in the evening. Several Sunday Schools were present and occupied the body-slips, the older persons finding seats elsewhere.

Rev. S. H. Adams attracted the attention of the little ones, and made a fine address to them. He was followed by John Dale, who introduced his speech by singing a most beautiful song, and then presenting the necessity of children being converted to God. He closed with a beautiful illustration of a young Christian soldier boy, who died in the army.

Rev. George R. Strowbridge addressed the older members of the audience, but did not fail to interest the little ones.

Edward Eggleston, the peerless Sunday School worker, presented a blackboard exercise, and talked of Jesus to the children, closing with a brief prayer.

CUBA.

The Revolutionists Hoist the Black Flag—The Marshal at New York on the Alert for Filibusters—Accounts of a Recent Battle.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Cuban General Marmal has issued a proclamation, responsive to the Spanish General Valmaseda, in which he proclaims war to the death against the Spaniards.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The iron-clad Atlanta, formerly a rebel craft, has been sold, and, it is understood, after getting to sea, she will hoist the Cuban flag.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Marshal Barlow searched the steamer Quaker City, but nothing of a contraband nature was found. She is still closely watched by the revenue cutter McCulloch. The Quaker City was purchased by an English merchant for the Rio Janeiro trade, but the transformation of a portion of her hold into what resembles a magazine, keeps suspicion alive as to her destination.

HAVANA, May 12.—Accounts from Spanish sources report that after the fight at Alta Gracia, General Sisa reached Puerto Principe with his convoy, the insurgents being one thousand killed and that the Cubans lost two thousand, but the wounded. The *Diario* says the correctness of the *Diario's* information made the official report of the affair at Alta Gracia, gives few details. He says that since the fight the rebels cannot get together two thousand men.

The taxes for the coming fiscal year are to be reduced 50 per cent.

The *Gazette* publishes an account of further confiscations.

Sugar advancing with large speculative inquiry at 9@9¼ reals for No. 12.

INDIANA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.

SENATE.

Mr. Gray was elected President *pro tem.*

A motion to take up the constitutional amendment was tabled—yeas, 23; nays, 16.

The House bill to render taxation for common school purposes uniform, and provide for the colored children of the State, passed—yeas, 33; nays, 9.

The Specific Appropriation bill was considered. An appropriation of $10,000 for the House of Refuge for the years 1870 and 1871 was considered. An amendment allowing $1,000 each to James B. Black and John W. Pettit for services as attorneys in the case of the State vs. L. P. Milligan, and $1,000 to John A. Whitaker, for services as Commissioner of Emigration, were agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 14.

[illegible]

sites for school houses, was amended by providing that no condemnation shall be made nearer than forty rods of a residence, and thus passed.

The House concurrent resolution removing Director Meredith from the Southern Prison was taken up, and a motion to make it the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock was discussed without any conclusion. Senator Church, Republican, said during the debate: "It is well known that if we spend to-morrow upon this question, we do no more legislation this session. That is the end of it. Senators may talk about this Fifteenth Amendment as much as they please. Friday is the day we expect to take it up. We have waited all the time our constituents will bear to. We can't let it go any further. The minority have every reason to expect that this amendment will come up on Friday, and we have to expect that on Thursday night they will take French leave."

Mr. Gifford (Democrat) said: "If you cannot do business without a quorum, you cannot do that on Friday, for I am going home."

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the Morgan Raid bill were taken up. The motion to concur in them failed. A motion was made to make it the special order for Friday at 2 o'clock. It was opposed on the ground that the success of the motion would defeat the bill.

Mr. Coffroth said, as to whether the Democrats would stay here and give a quorum next Friday to pass the Fifteenth Amendment, he would not stay here, not even to give that quorum for any Morgan Raid bills, or other appropriation bills.

The motion was amended to postpone the bill to 2 o'clock Friday, and it was lost.

It was then made the order for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Senate amendments to the Sheriffs' mileage bill were concurred in.

The vote on the final passage of the Governor's residence bill was reconsidered.

The divorce bills were taken up, discussed, and laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Road law, so as to admit of the construction of short branch roads by turnpike and plank road companies, was passed.

The Morgan Raid bill again came up as a special order.

A call of the House showed eighty members present.

After various motions, by consent, the whole subject was postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Senate bill to enable railroads to construct branch railroads to neighboring mines passed.

The bill to provide for the erection and repair of bridges over streams forming a boundary line between two counties, passed.

The supplementary Specific Appropriation bill was taken up. After various amendments the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time. A motion was made to recommit the bill, and on this motion Mr. Davis, of Floyd, took the floor and spoke against time to defeat action upon it. Before concluding the House adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Six Steamers Burned at the Cincinnati Levee.

Total Loss, $235,000---Insurance, $135,000.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The most destructive conflagration of steamboats that ever occurred in this city, raged along the New Orleans and Memphis packet landing, this morning. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the steamer Clifton. It extended to the Westmoreland and Melnotte above, and to the Darling and Cheyenne, below. These six boats were soon enveloped in flames. The hulls of the Melnotte and Darling may be used again. The others are a total loss.

The fire originated in the chambermaid's room on the Clifton, by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp. Fourteen kegs of powder, on the Cheyenne, exploded, and scattered the flames. The Westmoreland had 200 barrels of coal oil aboard, and the Cheyenne had 250 barrels coal oil. The Melnotte belongs to Williamson Isham and Captain Keniston. Value, $8,000; insured for $6,000, in the Union, Farmer's, and one other company. The Westmoreland was owned by Captain Byers Rush and Wolf, and runs in the New Orleans trade. Value, $30,000. Seventy tons freight aboard was insured $15,000. She was an old boat. The Clifton was a fine Memphis packet, five years old, one-third loaded, owned by the Memphis Packet Company, and valued at $25,000, insured for $22,500. The Mary Erwin was an Arkansas River boat, just repaired. She belonged to George Wolf. No freight aboard. Value $12,000, insured for 10,000 in the Central and several Pittsburgh offices. The Cheyenne ran in the Arkansas River trade. She was owned by Captain John Kyle, was a new boat, only eight months in use, loaded with valuable freight, about 300 tons. The boat was valued at $30,000, and was insured for $14,000. The estimated value of the cargo was $90,000. The powder on this boat was carried ashore. The Darling belongs to the Memphis Packet Company. She had just put off a cargo of cotton, most of which was lost. The hull was saved. Value, $25,000; insured for $20,000.

Rumors are afloat that several lives have been lost, but up to noon no names have been reported.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The following is believed to be a pretty accurate statement of the insurance on the boats burned this forenoon: Clifton, insured for $2,000 each by the Crescent, Boatman's, Commercial and Magnolia companies; for $2,500 in the Eureka; for $1,500 each in the Buckeye and Central, and for $5,000 in the Enterprise; total, $22,000. The Westmoreland was insured for $2,500 each, in six companies, viz: Crescent, American, Franklin, National, Union, Queen City; total, $15,000. The Melnotte was insured for $2,000 each, by three companies, viz: National, Union, Farmer's; total, $6,000. The Darling was insured for $2,000 each, in eight companies, viz: Crescent, Boatman's, Magnolia, Eureka, Buckeye, Enterprise, American, Union, and for $4,000 [illegible]; total, $20,000. The Cheyenne, Boatman's, Eureka, Central four companies, and for $2,000 in the Franklin; total, $14,000. The Mary Erwin was insured in two companies, viz: Western, $2,000; Central, $1,250; total, $3,750. Total insurance, $81,250.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The boats burned this morning are the Darling, built at Pittsburgh, December, 1863, went into the service as a Memphis packet in 1864. F. G. Batcheider, J. G. Isham et al. owners. Length, 180 feet; beam, 37 feet; hold, 6½ feet; capacity, 700 tons.

Clifton—Built at Cincinnati in September, 1864; length, 175 feet; beam, 36 feet; hold, 6½ feet; capacity, 700 tons; side-wheel; Memphis Packet Company.

Cheyenne—Built at Cincinnati in May, 1868; length, 159 feet; beam, 36 feet; hold, 5 feet; capacity, 475 tons; stern wheel; John Kyle, owner.

Mary Erwin—Built at Cincinnati in March, 1866; length, 155 feet; beam, 30½ feet; hold, 4 feet; capacity, 300 tons; stern wheel; George Wolf et al., owners.

Westmoreland—Built at Brownsville, Pa., December, 1860; length, 180 feet; beam, 44 feet; hold, 7½ feet; capacity, 1,000 tons; side wheel, Rush & Byers, owners.

Melnotte—Built at California, Pa., March, 1856; length, 150 feet; beam, 37 feet; hold, 6 feet; capacity, 550 tons; stern wheeler; Gordon et al. of Pittsburgh, owners.

The insurance valuation on the boats is as follows: Clifton, $25,000; Westmoreland, $30,000; Melnotte, $11,000; Darling, $15,000; Cheyenne, $25,000; Mary Erwin, $15,000. Total, $135,000. The Mary Erwin is insured for $10,000, of which $2,500 is in Cincinnati and the remainder in Pittsburgh companies.

Many believe that but one man, a deck hand on the Cheyenne, was lost. Others say that James B. Jackson, an Arkansas trader, was lost on the Cheyenne.

The loss of freight was $100,000, nearly all insured; total loss, $235,000.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—The Brignoli Opera Troupe closed a successful engagement here to-night. They leave to-morrow for Nashville, and thence to Louisville.

SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the Canal Commissioners—Estimates for Canal Improvements Examined—The Work to be Pushed Through—Railroad Matters—The Wheat Crop, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 12.

Messrs. Gindele, Utley and Hickox, Commissioners appointed to carry out and superintend the improvement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Illinois River, as contemplated by the late law on that important subject, met in this city to-day, to consider the estimated cost of the work, viz., the building of one lock and dam and to report the same to the Governor. The estimates of two competent civil engineers were considered. One estimate was for $368,000 and the other $356,000, being less than the appropriation provided by the law, which was $400,000. Advertisements will at once be made in the Springfield and Chicago papers for two months, letting the contract, and on or about the 15th of July next the work will be commenced. The Commissioners are determined to push the work with vigor, and complete the same as soon as possible.

Hon. A. Boody, President, and the Board of Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, arrived in this city to-day by a special train for the purpose of inspecting the work shops and other buildings of the road being built here, and also to make arrangements for building the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Hamilton.

A gentleman just from Johnson, Massac, and other counties in Southern Illinois, reports that wheat prospects never were better, and an early and abundant harvest is anticipated.

A certificate of adoption by the Peoria, Pekin & Jackson Railroad Company of the amendments to its charter by the General Assembly of Illinois was filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

Under the provisions of the act of the Legislature at its late session a large number of Penitentiary convicts are being restored to citizenship.

The public laws of the State, passed at the late session of the Legislature, will be placed in the hands of the Public Printer to-morrow, and at an early day will be distributed.

The Building Committee of the State Agricultural Society will meet at Decatur to-morrow, to make arrangements for the next annual State Fair.

In the case of The People *ex rel.* vs. J. C. Stockwell and E. N. Bates, a peremptory writ of *mandamus* was awarded to-day by Judge Edwards, of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. The facts in the case are as follows: It appears that during the term of General Geo. W. Smith, State Treasurer, a number of coupons of liquidation bonds of this State which matured in the years 1840 and 1841 were presented by the Park Bank of New York, but their payment was refused by General Smith for the reason that there was some doubts about the genuineness or validity of the claims. Afterwards, through an attorney, the parties holding these coupons demanded payment of General E. N. Bates, the present State Treasurer, who, after consultation with the Governor and Auditor, refused payment for the reason that the coupons had been detached from the bonds called in and paid many years ago, and nothing was known by the State authorities of the existence of said coupons, but Judge Edwards, after hearing the case, decided that the claim was just and valid, and ordered the writ to issue. The coupons amount to over $11,000.

Major Thomas R. Wilson, lately appointed and confirmed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, arrived here to-day with his commission in his pocket, and will at once assume the duties of his office. Major Wilson is a young man, but stands high among the members of the bar of Southern Illinois as a lawyer of marked ability. He served faithfully and well as an officer and soldier throughout the war.

The new Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, met at Bloomington yesterday, and organized. The new building for the use of the soldiers' orphans will be ready for occupancy next month, and arrangements for the removal of all children from the temporary homes in this city and Bloomington were made. The formal opening will be June 17, at which an oration will be delivered by Governor R. J. Oglesby.

CANADA.

Proposed Extinction of Bank Currency after July, 1871.

OTTAWA, May 12.—It is stated that the government banking policy to be submitted to the House on Friday, will provide for the gradual extinction of the bank currency after July, 1871, at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, to be completed in 1875. [illegible] The banks will be required to keep [illegible] notes. The notes will be legal-tender and not subject to discount anywhere from the amount of bank capital now existing. This arrangement, it is contended, will provide ample means for the expansion of the currency when required.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Coming Commercial Convention—The St. Louis Grain Transportation Scheme.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The Committee of Invitation to the Commercial Convention which meets on the 24th inst., are receiving favorable responses to their invitations. The prospects are encouraging for a large attendance. The New Orleans delegation to the Memphis Convention are instructed to invite the Memphis Convention bodily, the editorial fraternity generally, and those of the Mississippi Valley particularly. The committee have arranged that all the delegates attending shall be returned free over the lines of travel. They will also be entertained at the hotels of this city at half fare.

Weather cool and pleasant, and promises well for the convention, the time for which is fixed at the most healthful season of the year.

At the bulk grain meeting last night, after Governor Stannard, Messrs. Shryock and Felley had spoken, Mr. Myron Colony, of the St. Louis *Democrat*, General Bussey, the Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce and Governor Oglesby spoke strongly, representing the interest of the entire West in the movement. The matter is to be resumed at the convention on the 24th inst., as well, also, the obstruction to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The St. Louis delegation left for home this evening.

Governor Warmoth yesterday addressed a communication to Auditor Wickliffe, withdrawing further opposition to his discharging the functions of his office, and authorizing the officers in charge of the Auditor's office to relinquish possession to Wickliffe.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

The Viaducts at the Halsted Street Crossing of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.

The question of railway crossings at the busy principal streets of Chicago is daily increasing in importance, and, with accidents so frequently resulting from the existing arrangements, will soon demand a decisive settlement. As bearing directly upon this subject, some description of the new and extensive viaducts now in progress of erection at the intersection of Halsted and Sixteenth streets, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, will be found of interest. The readers of THE TRIBUNE have already learned that the Common Council, some time since, passed an ordinance authorizing the construction of these viaducts or elevated street-ways at the points named, the material for which is now in active process of preparation, and the work is expected to be completed within a month and a half from the present time.

On Halsted street, commencing at a point 80 feet north of Meagher street, and extending south to and including Sixteenth street, the viaduct is to be placed. The approaches from the north and south on Halsted street will be each 250 feet in length, rising at a scale of one foot in twenty—less than the majority of bridge approaches in the city, and rendering the ascent entirely practicable for the heaviest loaded teams—and, supported by masonry at the sides, extending to the ridges of stone abutments on either side of the railroad tracks, to span which an iron bridge, 172 feet in length between abutments, and 16 feet above the railway tracks, will be constructed. This bridge will have two wagon tracks each 19 feet wide in the clear, and an eight-foot sidewalk on each side, the ends of the bridge resting on the stone abutments, and the centre supported by iron columns. This is to be constructed wholly of wrought iron, excepting the wooden flooring and the cast-iron top cords, and will be symmetrical and neat in appearance.

On the east and west sides of Sixteenth street approaches 150 feet in length will be built, as also on the east side of Meagher street, which extends no further than Halsted street. The expense of the viaduct and approaches, estimated at about $80,000, will be borne by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, excepting the four feet of filling which the city by right assumes—the streets at these points being four feet below the established grade—and the portion of the work extending through the right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

The stone for the abutments is already being delivered, the iron for the bridge is being furnished as rapidly as possible, and the extensive work, which is being constructed under the supervision of Max Hjortsberg, Chief Engineer of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will be finished by the 1st of July next.

The railroad companies, generally, manifest a readiness to erect these important improvements at such required points and as rapidly as the Common Council shall authorize them to do so. The paving of the approaches, and a small portion of the filling of streets now below grade, devolves upon the city, but it would seem that these considerations should not be allowed to stand in the way of improvements so vitally requisite, and the main expense of which the railroad companies are ready to assume.

The solution of the railway crossing problem at streets where, by reason of interfering with the property and interests of citizens, the viaduct plan is unavailable, is a matter of much greater difficulty, the case of the railroad crossings east of the river in the South Division being in point. To construct elevated archways or viaducts over the crossings at Clark and State streets, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, imperative though it be that some improvement be made in the present system, is simply out of the question; the business and property interests of one of the most valuable portions of Chicago would not admit of it. A plan has been suggested to the Board of Public Works by Mr. Hjortsberg, which promises to remedy the difficulty. This is to excavate and lower the railroad tracks to such a depth below the street grade as will render sewerage possible—probably ten feet—and to construct at the streets bridges not more than five feet above the established grade.

The carrying out of this arrangement, involving an immense expenditure, will require the acquiescence of the several railroad companies who hold the right of way on Sixteenth street, and it is deemed not improbable that a proposition to this effect will soon be laid before the city authorities.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

A Young Liquor Merchant Attempts Self-Destruction—Suicide of an Unknown Man.

The suicide mania, so prevalent in Chicago during the past month or two, evinces no sign of abatement, and includes among its victims, men and women of every station. The circumstances under which the crime of self-murder is committed are likewise as varied as the impelling causes are curious, and if there be any means unique and sensational that are known to the world, and have not been adopted, the next person who proposes to rid himself of his bodily encumbrance would, no doubt, be thankful to be informed of the *modus operandi*.

The last attempt in the suicide line was discovered yesterday morning, and in this case the victim was not satisfied with the natural obloquy the act would confer, but sought to give it additional lustre (?) by attempting the deed in a house of infamy. The following are the particulars of this case:

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named Orrin Henam, a liquor dealer doing business at No. 36 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets, entered the assignation house of May Brown, with whom it appears he was on a familiar footing, and requested that he be allowed a bed for a few hours, claiming that he had been up all night and was very sleepy. His request was granted. Half an hour later the woman Brown heard moans and stifled groans proceeding from the room. Becoming alarmed she entered the apartment and found her visitor with a handkerchief steeped in chloroform tied about his face. He was already insensible, and his face was as black as a coal heaver's. She instantly sent for medical assistance, and Drs. Marsh and Schaller answered the call.

It was discovered that besides the chloroform applied externally, he had taken a large quantity of laudanum and morphine internally. The bottles that had contained these drugs stood by his bedside. Strong emetics were instantly applied, a stomach-pump was brought into requisition, and the patient was knocked unceremoniously from pillar to post, in order to rouse him to consciousness, and when that had been accomplished, to keep him awake, he was walked about the room. Some hopes are entertained that he will recover.

It appears that this rash youth has been completely infatuated with the woman Brown—who is some years older than himself—but did not meet with the desired encouragement at her hands. That this should have been the impelling cause to the rash act seems almost impossible, yet it receives some color of probability from the fact that he sought death in her presence.

SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE.

A suicide was successfully committed at Highland Park. The victim was a Swede who had vainly sought employment in that vicinity. Tired of life, he threw himself into the lake and was drowned. An inquest was held over the body yesterday, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts.

SCOUNDRELISM.

"Gumbridge & Co's." Bogus Currency Establishment.

The inventive genius of man is busy in devising machinery and means to promote the progress and welfare of himself and his kind, but the perverted genius of scoundrels and scallawags is directed to overreach and cheat the larger and better portion of the world, who strive to live honestly. The following circular has been issued by a company of men who live by their wits, and who have no compunctions of conscience in tempting the weak and the verdant to become their dishonest dupes:

NEW YORK, No. 30 Wall [illegible]

MY DEAR SIR: We have a large stock of [illegible] copies of the genuine United States Treasury notes on hand (executed by the most skilled men in the art outside of the State's Prison), which we desire to immediately dispose of on the following very liberal terms, viz.: Packages representing $250, in various denominations, price $15; packages representing $500, in various denominations, price $30; packages representing $1,000, in various denominations, price $50, and so on [illegible]. If you order a $50 package we will sell to no one else in your town, thereby giving you the exclusive right to circulate, or appoint agents to do so in a town. For a county right you must order one $50 package. In order to induce you to send [illegible] in circulating these notes, we propose to send you any package on receipt of one-third the price, and charge the balance, [illegible] above, you paying us the balance, [illegible] the package as soon after you have received the package as possible. We trust only partly to your honesty to do this, at the same time thinking that as you will consider it to your interest to deal with us further, you will comply with our request. If you are afraid to send money by mail to us, we will send you the package by express (C. O. D.), collect on delivery one-third of the price we charge for a package, you sending us the balance, two-thirds, as soon after the package is received as possible. However, it is preferable to have the money sent by mail as it saves both you and us the express charges. Suit yourself. Should you desire to avail yourself of this opportunity, you must do so at once, and address, in confidence,

GUMBRIDGE & CO.

P. S.—We place reliance in you so far as offering this business; but were we to send samples it would make our business much too public, as disinterested parties would send. Therefore, we do not send samples nor sell in less quantities than above, or on any other terms.

The cool, impudent audacity of this production is marvellous, and one can hardly forbear admiring the studied and systematic scheme of the swindler. A short time ago we exposed a somewhat similar piece of scoundrelism, and take pleasure in defeating this new piece of iniquity. Surely, it can hardly be necessary to warn any human being, barring thieves and robbers, against it. And yet there are persons who will be taken in and done for. They will send money for the bogus currency and run the risk of State's Prison by trying to pass it, if they receive it; but ten chances to one they will not get any return, even counterfeits, for their remittances. We invite Mr. Kennedy and his subordinates of the New York police to the swindle, and advise them to ferret out the scoundrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Field of the Cloth of Gold" at the Opera House this evening.

The theatres present the following attractions this evening: "Sam" at McVicker's; "Surf" at the Dearborn; and the "Octoroon" at the Museum.

A concert will be given this evening at Library Hall for the benefit of Mrs. Marie Hasper, with an excellent programme.

A ball will be given on the 17th inst. at the hall of the Turnverein Vorwaerts, in honor of the shareholders.

SCHLONZE VS. SCHLONZE.

Letter from Mrs. S. in Reply to the Charge of Theft.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your law report published in yesterday's TRIBUNE I find that I am charged by my husband with being a thief and educating my children in the same vicious habits. I have lived about eighteen years or upwards in this city. During that time I challenge the police of the city or Police Courts to say that I or my children were ever charged with theft or robbery. I have worked very hard for my living, more so than ever since my husband deserted me. I have endeavored to bring my children up in the principles of the Christian religion as set forth in the catechism of Dr. M. Luther, which is the Church I belong to.

It is not on my own account that I feel aggrieved, but my children's; I feel most on their account. I defy anyone to say that either of my children are thieves. Why were not my son Charles, my daughter Mary, Sara or Augusta, asked to prove this against me?

I could and will prove by my neighbors, by parties who reside as tenants in my house, that I have always endeavored to bring my children up in honesty and industry. I intend, please God, to have another trial, when it will be proved who is right or wrong.

MRS. SCHLONZE.

I certify that I have lived in the next room to Mrs. Schlonze for a term of eighteen months, during which time I have observed her very attentive to her children, instructing them in their catechism in the German language, and having them in at night early.

E. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Wednesday, May 12:

Fulton st, 90 6-10 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 60 4-10x123 8-10 ft; May 1	$22,500
Hubbard st, s e cor of Wood st, n f, 150x150 ft; Feb. 3	8,000
Evans st, 331 ft e of Centre av, s f, 24x124 ft; May 3	750
Seward st, 219 ft s of West Eighteenth st, e f, 25x96 ft; April 19	825
Morgan st, 125 ft n of Twelfth st; e f, 25x 90 ft, with buildings; May 1	1,325
Plum st, s w cor of Loomis st, n f, 126x 111 72-100 ft; March 27	4,250
West Twenty-first st, n w cor of Wood st, s f, 50x125 9-10 ft; Nov. 10, 1868	719
Winchester st, 152 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 25x125¼ ft; April 26	1,637
Leavitt st, 52 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x124¼ ft; May 6	2,500
Pearce st, 150 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 50x 119¼ ft; March 8	3,000
Walnut st, 209 ft w of Robey st, s f, 50x124 ft; May 11	4,000
Morgan st, 125 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 25x90 ft; April 26	1,100
Hastings st, 150 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft; May 12	600
Halsted st, s e cor of Esplanade st, w f, 25x 129 7-10 ft; May 11	1,700
Wallace av, n w cor of Esplanade st, e f, 94¼x123 7-10 ft; May 11	2,300
Halsted st, n e cor of Wahpansah av, w f, 47 x123 7-10 ft; May 8	1,150
Buddan st, s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 225x125¼ ft; April 9	9,000
Buddan st, s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 100 x125¼ ft, with other lots; April 9	8,000
Blue Island av, 240⅓ ft n e of Evans st, s e f, 24x100 ft; March 28	1,200
West Sixteenth st, n w cor of Centre av, s f, 50x100 ft; April 8	3,300
Elston road, 56 ft s of North av, e f, 25x83 ft; May 12	350
Goethe st, 191¼ ft w of North Wells st, s f, 25¼x123 ft, with buildings; March 11	3,250
Southport av, n w cor of "B" st, e f, 125x 120 ft; May 12	2,500
Southport av, s w cor of "A" st, e f, 131x 120 ft; May 12	2,500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Green Bay Road, n of Diversey Road, w f, 87½x161¼; May 12	3,100
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Dearborn av, s of Fifty-third st, e f, 25x140 ft; February 6	200
Butler st, s w cor of Fifty-second st, entire block; April 14	10,000
Butler st, s e cor of Fifty-second st, entire block; April 20	10,000
Erina av, 225 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 100x125 ft; May 8	100
Lots 9, 10 and 11, B 1 in Phare's Subdivision of Lots 4 to 7 in n e ¼, Sec 1, 38, 13 e; April 17	722
Lot 11, B 2, in same; April 19	96
Erina av, s e cor of Forty-seventh st, w f, 25x125 ft; April 26	800
Toledo st, 378 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 126x 125 ft; May 12	1,250
Lots 1 to 12, 16 to 19, and 24 to 25, Block 2 and 12 and 13, Block 1 in Lockwood's subdivision, s½ w½ n e¼ n w ¼, 5, 38, 14, east; March 1	22,936
Vincennes av, s e and s w cor of Fifty-seventh st, 10 acres	12,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS.	
Barry Point road, s e cor of Whiteside st, n f, 87x128 ft; May 1	1,300
Adelaide st, 75 ft w of Mamie st, s f, 50x124¼ ft; April 9	500
Buchanan st, n w cor of Waubansia st, w f, und ½ of ½ block; May 10	3,375

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lopez Holds a Strong Position in the Interior of Paraguay—The Allies Preparing to Attack Him.

LISBON, May 12.—The mail steamship from Rio Janeiro brings advices from Asuncion to April 2. President Lopez was reported to hold a strong position in the interior, with 8,000 men and 40 guns. The allied forces were on the point of marching to attack him.

Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad.

OLNEY, Ill., May 12.—The books were opened here to-day for subscriptions to the stock of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, chartered at the last session of the Legislature, and a sufficient amount has already been taken to organize the company. The election will take place in Olney, May 12. This is one of the greatest projected roads in the country, forming a continuous line from Chicago to New Orleans, crossing the Ohio River at Paducah, where an appropriation has been made by the government for a bridge. Prominent men here from different places along the proposed route are sanguine of success.

Providence Municipal Election.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, May 12.—The municipal election took place to-day. The candidates for Mayor were George L. Clarke, Republican; Thomas A. Doyle, Sprague Republican; and Nicholas Van Slyck, Democrat. Last evening Doyle published a card withdrawing from the canvass, but about an hour before the polls closed this evening his friends made a rally and put in about a thousand votes, in hopes to throw the election, as the vote was light. The movement was a failure, however. George L. Clarke was elected Mayor by a majority of 1,418 over all, the vote standing: Clarke, 3,607; Doyle, 1,841; and Van Slyck, 352. The City Council is mainly Republican. The anti-Sprague men are jubilant.

General Thomas Declines a Valuable Testimonial.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—A number of General G. H. Thomas' army comrades repaired to his headquarters to-day, to present him with a magnificent silver service, but the General declined its acceptance on the ground that he had determined never to receive a donation under any circumstances.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Jim Gallagher, of New Haven, and Andy Hanley, of New York, had a fight on the shores of Long Island Sound, about six hours' sail from New Haven, yesterday. Gallagher won the battle, after forty-three rounds were fought.

The New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—COTTON—Low grades dull; high grades steady; middling 28½@29c. Sales of 1,700 bales; receipts, 300; exports, 2,119.

MONETARY—Gold, $1.38¾; sterling, $1.52; New York sight, ⅛@¼c premium.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common 9½@10c; prime 13½c. Molasses, fermenting, 35@40c. Coffee, fair, 15¾c; prime, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Superfine, $5.75; XX $6.75; XXX, $6.25. Corn, 75@76c. Oats, 75c. Bran, $1.20.

HAY—Prime, $27.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, nominal at $32.25. Bacon, 13¾@17½c. Lard, tierce, 18½@19c; keg, 19½@20c.

WHISKEY—Western rectified, 95@97c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—The market for crude showed considerable activity; sales 1,000 brls spot at 14c; 1,000 brls, sellers' option till July, 14c; 1,000 brls, sellers' option till May, 14c; 2,000 brls, sellers' option till July 1, 14c; 1,000 brls, sellers' option till July 1, 14c; 2,000 brls, sellers' option till July 1, 14c.

Refined—Two lines 7,000 brls each, July to December, 500 each month, 33½c; 1,000 brls, s. o. all the year, 33½c; 500 brls, July, 33½c; 200 brls tar, s. o. May, $4.15 per brl.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 12.

PASSED DOWN—Props Merchant, Richmond, Lawrence, Potomac; barks Russell, DeSoto; schrs Wood, Cochrane, Sea Bird.

PASSED UP—Props Equinox, Oneida, Toledo; barks Naiad, Gardner; brigs New York, Empire State; schrs Montana, Minch, Nicholas, Charger, Wilbur, Porteh, Tindall, Canada, Bentley, Melvina, Jura, W. B. Craig.

WIND—East.

MARRIED.

HEARTT—OLDFIELD—In Cass, DuPage County, Ill., May 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. D. Russell, Mr. Geo. B. Heartt, of Chicago, and Miss Libbie A. Oldfield.

DIED.

MYERS—In this city, May 11, Walter C., infant son of Philip and Mary Isabella Myers, aged 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral from 204 West Monroe-st., at 9 o'clock a. m., to-day.

NORTON—In this city, from congestion of the liver, Josephine, daughter of Dennis and Josephine Norton, aged 20 months.

Funeral from the residence, 630 State-st., at 2 p. m., to-day. Interment at Oakwood cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COOK COBURN & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest rates.

OFFICE 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Special Communication of KILWINNING LODGE, No. 311, A., F. & A. M., this (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 1½ o'clock, sharp. Work. Visiting Brethren cordially invited.

W. R. WALPOLE, Secretary.

Masonic.

The Regular Convention of ILLINOIS COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, will be held at the Masonic Temple, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present. Work on 15th and 16th Degrees. By order of D. T. P. G. M. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. K. of S. & A.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS!

FASHIONABLE.

STRYKER & BARNES,

THE LEADING HATTERS OF THE WEST,

DRESS SILK HATS,

CENTS' BUSINESS HATS,

YOUNG MEN'S HATS,

CHILDREN'S HATS,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

Cor. WASHINGTON & CLARK-STS.

INSTRUCTION.

R. A. HEPTING,

Teacher of Piano, Singing and Theory.

Orders left at ROOT & CADY'S, 67 Washington-st., will be promptly attended to.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

AT AUCTION,

Of Three Million Dollars' Worth of Choice

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE,

At Farwell Hall,

Commencing Thursday, May 20, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting in part as follows:

5,500 feet, east and west front, on the Drexel-av. Boulevard. Said Boulevard is to be improved at once. Lots 50x 200 feet to 20-foot alley.

1,200 feet, on the western portion of the Great South Side Park nearest to the city. Lots 50x180, to wide alley.

600 feet, east front, on the north end of the Great Lake Shore Park. A most beautiful piece of property. To be sold in large lots.

1,500 feet on Kankakee-av. Boulevard, beginning at its north end, at Douglas-place, or Thirty-fifth-st.

3,000 feet on Cottage Grove-av., all between the City Limits and the Park, in 25-foot lots.

4,000 feet front on Vincennes, Charles and other avenues, between the two great Boulevards, mostly fine grove property.

3,000 feet choice grove lots on the avenues, east of Drexel-av. Boulevard, and all near Kenwood Station. Most beautiful property.

1,000 Lots in the southwestern environs of the city, on and near the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. A great opportunity for ALL classes, especially CLERKS, to secure a choice lot for a future home, or as a profitable investment of their surplus earnings. THE BEST SAVINGS BANK in the world. Anybody who can raise from $30 to $50 can secure one of these lots at this sale, which in a few years will be worth thousands of dollars. This property also lies near the proposed route for the Great Calumet Ship Canal. Laboring men and mechanics would do well to make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. A portion of these lots will be sold in the evening, together with twenty-five lots in Judge Davis' Subdivision, to accommodate laboring men and clerks.

6 ten-acre blocks on the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, to be sold by the block or half block. A rare chance for capitalists.

30 lots on Harrison and Tyler-sts., between Throop-st. and Centre-av. A central and beautiful location in the West Division of the city.

INSIDE BUSINESS LOTS.

87½ feet, east front, on the corner of Wells and Jackson-sts., with buildings.

30 feet on State-st., near Harmon and Peck-courts; two choice 40-feet business lots.

Several business lots on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., in the Myrick tract.

Five choice business lots on the corner of Canal and Harrison-sts., with an east front on Canal-st.

8 choice lots on Harrison-st., next west of above.

All of which property is more fully described in our pamphlet, which contains a map of the city, and plats of the property to be sold, and can be obtained, at our office free of charge. Also large plats of the property can be seen by calling at our office, No. 128 Washington-st.

TITLE GOOD.

TERMS OF SALE on all of the above property is as follows: 10 per cent on day of sale; 20 per cent in 30 days; 20 per cent in 60 days, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

No. 128 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

A Grand Chance

TO PURCHASE

GOOD PROPERTY

At Auction.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE,

Some Fine Improved Property

AND

Several Desirable Residence Lots

IN

Johnston, Roberts & Storr's Addition to Chicago,

SECTION 4, TOWN 39.

A Nice Dwelling and Two Lots,

Nos. 113 & 115 Third-av.

TITLE PERFECT.

TERMS—$50 cash down on each lot, balance 1-3 cash, 1-3 one year, 1-3 two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

Do not fail to attend the Sale.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

LOT 77x170,

No. 838 PRAIRIE-AV.,

LARGE BRICK HOUSE,

Between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., one of the finest Lots and Residences on the avenue, east front. Can be purchased at a great bargain. For further particulars, apply to

FIELD, KING & CO.,

First National Bank Building, basement, corner State and Washington-sts.

GO AND SEE

RAVENSWOOD!

All Accommodation Trains Stop There.

The Evanston Accommodation Runs EVERY DAY,

Leaving the depot at 1:30 p. m., and returning at 4 p. m., giving ample time to see the grounds. Fare, 50 cts. for round trip. Free rides.

HODGES & VAN ALLEN, 152 Madison-st.

West Madison-st.---$3,500

We have a fine bargain in a House and Lot. Good for a home, or good for business. Easy terms.

GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

Blue Island-av.---$10,000.

Two fine Stores, with a sixty-foot Corner Lot. Renting at $1,000 per annum. Ground worth $250 per foot.

GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

STATE-ST.---$5,000

Will buy two fine Stores, three stories high, renting for $1,400 on leased ground. A big bargain.

GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

FOR SALE BY

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

139 & 140 Kinzie-st.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks and Bonds.

$200,000 Bonds issued by Towns in Henry, Stark and Peoria Counties, Illinois, 10 to 20 years, interest 10 per cent, payable annually, in sums of $500 and $1,000. Offered at 90c. No better security on the market than these Bonds. The Towns are free from debt. A statement of the condition of each Town, from the County Clerk, can be seen at our office.

$20,000 School Bonds, interest 10 per cent, 1 or 2 years. Offered at par. District only 5 miles south of Court House, in Chicago.

$7,500 Lumberman's Insurance Stock at par. In lots of 20, 25, 50 or 75 shares.

$20,000 Mercantile Building stock at a price that nets 17 per cent per annum. Dividends every 60 days.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

First National Bank Building, Basement,

COR. STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

$6,000

WANTED THIS DAY,

On short or long time, secured by first-class real estate half a square from Union Park, worth three times the amount of loan. LIBERAL INTEREST. Call to-day on

SIDNEY THOMAS,

Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.

1. On CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards.
2. On ILLINOIS FARMS, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
3. PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES always wanted.
4. LARGE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO.,

155 & 157 LaSalle-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago Real Estate Security, by

L. A. WILLARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

$55,000.

Purchase Money Mortgages on Chicago Real Estate wanted, on reasonable terms, by

L. A. WILLARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Field, King & Co., will continue the Real Estate and Loaning business at the old stand, No. 115 Dearborn-st. Especial attention will be given to making Loans and the purchase of Commercial Paper.

L. A. WILLARD,

115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON SHORT TIME AT

Rooms 16 and 17, No. 104 East Madison-st.

CLOTHIERS.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

CLOTHIERS,

NEW YORK,

Have Removed from Corner of Grand-st. and Broadway to

No. 44 East Fourteenth-st.,

SOUTH UNION SQUARE.

REFRIGERATORS.

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR.

NOW FOR SALE AT

Chas. Tobey's Furniture House,

87 & 89 State-st.

Milk kept sweet for 10 days; Strawberries and all perishable Fruits and Vegetables, 3 days; Meat, Poultry, &c., 30 days.

Call and examine this wonderful invention. We warrant entire satisfaction. Can furnish scores of undoubted references of Chicago citizens, who will testify as to its merits.

Call and see it in running order.

GOODRIDGE, TRUWINKEL & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD.

Messrs. Bent & Goward

Beg leave to inform the public that the recent destruction of their Factory by fire WILL IN NOWISE INTERRUPT THEIR BUSINESS.

They have on hand and are prepared to furnish at once, REFRIGERATORS, ALE BOXES and OSGOOD'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLES, of every variety and style. Thanking their numerous patrons for their liberal patronage, they would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, at the old stand.

No. 206 East Madison-st.

CAUTION!

TO THE TRADE,

AND TO CONSUMERS OF

J. & P. COATS'

Best Six-Cord Thread!

A counterfeit, or rough fac-simile of their trade mark upon the wrappers of thread, is in circulation, and may be readily detected by comparison with the genuine. The black and gold labels upon the spools are larger than the genuine. The white labels bearing the name of "Andrew Coats, General Agent for the United States," are roughly cut out by hand.

The spurious article, having been smuggled into the U. S., is also liable to seizure by the customs.

All dealing in Thread with these Forged Labels will be prosecuted by J. & P. Coats.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York, for J. & P. COATS.

McPherson Monument.

To Artists, Designers and Workers in Granite.

The Committee having in charge the erection of a monument to the memory of Major General J. B. McPherson, at Clyde, Ohio, give notice that designs for such monument will be received, [illegible] submitted on or before the 1st day of August, 1869, [illegible]

W. B. HAZEN,

Brev't Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

[illegible]

A. HICKENLOOPER,

Committee.

TO CALIFORNIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN.

Trains run daily, from Omaha to Promontory City, connecting with Central Pacific trains for Sacramento. Steamers run in direct connection, from Sacramento to San Francisco. [illegible]

WEBSTER SNYDER, Gen'l Sup't, Omaha, Neb.

Chicago, May 10, 1869.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Great Reduction in Time.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS' TRAVEL

FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For Through Tickets and full particulars apply at the principal Railroad Offices.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

PARISH OF ST. MARY,

State of Louisiana.

JUDICIAL SALE of the property belonging to the separate estate of Wm. T. Palfrey, Deceased, and to the community heretofore existing between the deceased and his surviving widow. For settlement and partition of the estate.

By virtue of an order issued out of the honorable the Parish Court of the Parish of St. Mary, and directed to the Sheriff of said Parish, will be offered at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned—

I. On MONDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1869, sale commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., at the last residence of William T. Palfrey, deceased, in this Parish, ten miles below the town of Franklin, the following described property, to wit:

1st. "That certain TRACT OF LAND or SUGAR PLANTATION, lying and being situated in this Parish of St. Mary, measuring [illegible] arpents front on the west side of said Bayou Teche, by the depth of 40 arpents, bounded above by land of Judge Joshua Baker, and below by lands of Mrs. Weightman; and on the east side of said Bayou measuring about [illegible] superficial arpents, of high, heavily timbered land; the said land lying on east side of said Bayou, running back from said bayou, with irregular depth and lines, bounded above by lands of Joshua Baker, and below, or southerly, in part by the meandering course of said Bayou, and in part by land of P. C. Bethell, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon," being a good dwelling house, servants' apartments, cabins, etc., etc., together with a large, commodious brick sugar house, with double set of kettles, steam engine and [illegible], with steam battery, pumps, etc., attached. There are [illegible] arpents of cane growing on this plantation.

III. And on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1869, sale commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., at the plantation of the deceased, on Bayou Cypre-Mort, in this Parish, about 14 miles from the town of Franklin, the following described property, to wit:

1st. That certain TRACT OF LAND or SUGAR PLANTATION lying and being situate in this Parish of St. Mary, on both sides of the Cypre-Mort Bayou bounded below, on both sides of said Bayou, by lands of Messrs. Sigur & Callery, and above, on the north side of said Bayou, by land belonging to Edward Sigur, and on the south side of said Bayou by land supposed to belong to the estate of Henry W. Peebles, deceased, and being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section No. 32, and the south half of northwest quarter of section 33, in township 16 south of range 8 east, in the Southwestern Land District of Louisiana, as per patent No. 154, containing [illegible] superficial acres; and the east half of the northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 5, in township 15, south of range 9 east, containing 120 acres; said Plantation containing some [illegible] area of [illegible] acres; and together therewith all the buildings and improvements thereon, being a fine residence, cabins for accommodation of [illegible] hands, sugar house, new brick, stables, barns, etc., etc.; all of which are new and in perfect order. There are about [illegible] acres of cane growing on this place.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—The movable property cash; and the lands and plantations, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, one-third of the price cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from day of sale; the purchasers to execute their notes for the credit portion of the price to their own order, and endorsed by them in blank, payable at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in New Orleans, and the property sold to remain specially mortgaged and hypothecated with vendor's privilege, in favor of the estate of William T. Palfrey, until full and entire payment of principal and interest of the notes.

For further particulars apply to

PRICE, HINE & TUPPER,

20 Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

In New Tribune Building,

Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,

Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,

No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st.

Now occupied by J. B. Shay. Also, Store 53 LaSalle-st. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,

116 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL!

V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,

Beg to announce that they have removed their place of business from No. 1 Maiden-lane, to

652 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

Between Bleecker and Bond-sts., and offer, from their Spring Importations, a complete and elegant assortment of their specialties in

WATCHES, HOROLOGIES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES and FANCY GOODS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

NARDIN WATCH.

REMOVAL.

THE

Howe Sewing Machine Co.

Have Removed to their New Office,

No. 50 Clark-st.,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14, and 16

North Canal-st.

BANKERS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO,

BANKERS,

56 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit for Travellers.

DRAW SHORT SIGHT EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

Sterling Bills, at sight and 60 days, on the CITY BANK and Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., London. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between William S. Bolles and Edmund Schweitzer, under the firm name of SCHWEITZER & BOLLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Edmund Schweitzer. [illegible]

WILLIAM S. BOLLES,

EDMUND SCHWEITZER.

Chicago, March 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that Edmund Schweitzer, of the late firm of Schweitzer & Bolles, has this day associated with him Charles Beer, under the firm name and style of

SCHWEITZER & BEER,

And will carry on the business of Importing and dealing in Toys and Fancy Goods, Musical, &c., at the old stand, [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, March 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

KENT, WELSH & CO.

The above firm is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN KENT alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and receive collections.

JOHN KENT,

S. C. WELSH,

P. M. KENT.

Chicago, May 11, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm doing business at [illegible] Wilson, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

MISS SCOTT'S

Six-Octave Cottage Piano,

Made by Chickering FOR SALE. [illegible]

500,000 Brick For Sale,

AT LOW FIGURES.

By E. S. SMITH,

Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING.

[illegible]

PATENT LAUNDRY LIST.

SOMETHING NEW.

[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Western Transportation Company is prepared to transport merchandise and produce between Chicago and New York, Boston and other Eastern and Western points, and will run during the coming season the following first-class Propellers on the Lakes:

EMPIRE STATE,	BADGER STATE,
ONEIDA,	PLYMOUTH,
MOHAWK,	BUFFALO,
FREE STATE,	SUSQUEHANNA,
POTOMAC,	TONAWANDA.

Forming a daily line between

Chicago and Buffalo,

Touching at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, connecting with the various railroads at those places and at Buffalo with the ERIE RAILWAY and WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S LINE OF CANAL BOATS on Erie canal, lines of which leave Buffalo and New York daily.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

owned and operated by this company for Western bound freight, [illegible] and connect with the above line of steamers, and shippers are assured that [illegible] will be continued in the future.

For contracts and Bills of Lading apply to

HUGH ALLEN, 13 Old Slip, New York.

A. COLSON, 13 Old Slip, New York.

S. D. CHASE, 12 Pier, Albany.

C. L. DOUGLASS, 18 River-st., Troy.

R. JOHNSON, Cleveland.

A. CHEESEBROUGH, Detroit.

G. M. TIBBETTS, Milwaukee.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Buffalo.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

[illegible] South Water-st.

ERIE CANAL OPENED.

Through Transportation from New York by Water. Low Rates.

The American Transportation Co.

are receiving goods daily at

Pier 6, East River, N. Y.; forward Points West.

[illegible]

Mark packages "A. T. Co." and deliver at Pier 6 East River.

WM. S. BREWSTER, Agent, [illegible]

M. M. CALEB & CO.,

No. 7 Coenties Slip, New York.

Northern Transportation Comp'y

For Oswego, Cape Vincent & Ogdensburgh.

Will leave their Dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7 o'clock, the new and first-class steamer,

ST. ALBANS, J. Knapp, Master.

Passengers ticketed to Milwaukee, Glen Haven, Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New York, and all points East.

Steamers of this line leave daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 7 p. m.

JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Office No. 2, north end Clark-st. bridge.

D. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

FOR GREEN BAY

And Intermediate Ports.

The splendid Upper Cabin Steamer,

LADY FRANKLIN,

Will leave her dock, foot Wabash-av., THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

D. CHAPMAN & CO., Chapman's Dock.

Or to PARSONS & KNAPP,

218 and 220 South Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12, 1869.

Proposals for Carriers' Uniforms.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Postmaster at his office until 12 o'clock m., May 29th, 1869, for 90 Carriers' Uniforms, consisting of Coat, Pants and Vest, and also separate bids for Coat, Pants and Vest.

First—Coat, single breasted, skeleton sack of gray flannel, terminating two-thirds the distance from the top of the hip bone to the knee with lapel (medium roll) made to button over the breast; three pockets [illegible] on each side [illegible] the left breast; coat to be bound entirely round with plain black alpaca binding one inch wide, put half over edge, and three buttons of present regulation style down front.

Second—Pants, same material and color, with stripe of black alpaca binding one inch wide down the side.

Third—Vest same material and color, bound same as coat, with collar cut to roll same height as coat, and five regulation buttons down front.

Bids must be accompanied with sample of cloth and binding.

The Postmaster reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri,

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m., Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1869, for the transportation of government freight and troops [illegible] ending May 31, 1870, on the following routes:

First ROUTE—Between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., and way points, by river.

Between St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., by river.

Between St. Louis, Mo., and Vicksburg, Miss., by river.

Between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., by river.

Between Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., by river.

Between Cairo, Ill., and Vicksburg, Miss., by river.

SECOND ROUTE—Between Cairo, Ill., and New Orleans, La., and points between that place and [illegible]

[illegible]

By order of the Quartermaster General.

D. H. RUCKER,

Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Military Div. of the Missouri.

Proposals for Forage.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1869.

[illegible]

Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, Brevet Major General U. S. A., Chief Commissary, Military Division of the Missouri.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

of Medicines, Hospital Stores, Dressings, Bedding, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1869, [illegible]

[illegible]

Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS

AT WILSON BROS.',

124 AND 126 DEARBORN-ST.

[illegible]

ELASTIC SPONGE.

Elastic Sponge!

[illegible]

Open to the Trade—Prices Reduced.

[illegible]

P. H. WILLARD & CO.,

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily Edition, per year, by mail $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail 2.00
Parts of a year at same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Postmasters are allowed ten per cent. commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remittances may be had either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

JUDGE CHASE'S DECISION.

Chief Justice Chase is holding a session of the United States Court at Richmond, Virginia, and, as usual, the most of his time is occupied in reversing the decisions of the erratic Judge Underwood of that district. It will be remembered that when Virginia adopted the secession ordinance in the spring of 1861, the people of the western part of the State refused to recognize it. The action of the State Convention was repudiated. In the meantime, Letcher, the Governor, and the State authorities generally, united with the Confederacy, and Jeff. Davis transferred his government to Richmond. In the winter of 1861-2, it being impossible to hold a session of the loyal Legislature in Richmond, the members elect from the western counties assembled in Wheeling, and there declared themselves to be the Legislature of the State. John Pierpont was elected Governor, and John S. Carlisle and W. T. Willey sent to the United States Senate to finish out the unexpired terms of Hunter and Mason, who had been formally expelled by the Senate. The Government of the United States, in all its departments, recognized this Legislature and Governor as the government of the State of Virginia. Subsequently the proposition to create the State of West Virginia was made, and it was agreed to by Congress, this same Legislature giving the assent of the State thereto, as required by the constitution.

The seat of government of the old State was then removed to Alexandria, where it continued until the fall of Richmond, when it was transferred to that city. During all these proceedings, a part of which was the appointment of Judge Underwood as the District Judge of Virginia, the recognition of the State Government by all branches of the National Government was uniform and unbroken. In the exercise of its functions, this State Government appointed certain men to perform certain official duties, and among others a number of State Judges. These Judges, in the discharge of their official duties, held courts, and, in cases of conviction for crimes, sentenced the convicts to the punishment provided by law. Subsequently Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution, containing certain disqualifications, which applied to most of the persons holding office as State Judges; and some months after that amendment had been duly ratified Congress passed a law providing for its execution. This law was enacted in 1867.

Upon this state of facts Judge Underwood, last year, upon hearings of returns to writs of habeas corpus, decided that all the judicial acts performed by these Judges, who were disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, were void, and that consequently all the judgments rendered by them, including the sentences of criminals, were illegal. This decision was not confined to individual acts done after the adoption of the amendment, but during their terms of office; for he held their appointments illegal from the beginning. The decision amounted to very nearly a general jail delivery. The gentlemen holding office as State Judges, no matter how eligible at the time of their appointments, were nearly, if not all, of the class rendered ineligible by the Fourteenth Amendment; and how that disqualification could be dated back so as to invalidate their judicial action before its passage, it remained for the brilliant genius of Judge Underwood to discover. Of course Judge Chase had to reverse this remarkable judgment and remand the prisoners to the jails to which they had been condemned.

The decision of the Chief Justice, though its direct effect upon the cases before him is no more than any rational person might expect, is important from the conclusive authority it gives to the often-stated, but so little understood, decision of all the courts, that in matters purely political the judiciary will always accept the action of the National Legislature as final. Thus the Pierpont State Government of Virginia, when organized, depended for its validity upon being recognized by the United States. Had Congress repudiated or ignored it, it would have perished immediately. But Congress, recognizing it, and treating it as the government of that State, the courts and Executive were, as was stated by Chief Justice Taney in a decision on a similar case, conclusively bound by that action, and could in no wise disregard it, or treat it as a nullity.

The same general rule applies to the whole reconstruction legislation. The exercise of powers purely political in their character is a matter exclusively confined to the law-making branch of the government; and when Congress, by law, exercises such powers, the courts are not at liberty to usurp the authority of reviewing, or attempting to set aside such exercise of legislative power.

There is no greater mistake than the very general impression that the Federal judiciary is invested with a supervising power over all the acts of Congress. But this impression is so strong in some minds that many people believe that an act of Congress in some measure depends for its authority upon an approval or affirmation of its validity by a court of law. In case any legislation shall impair or destroy the personal rights of individuals or of property, in a manner unauthorized or prohibited by the constitution, the courts, upon the proper presentation of the particular wrong or injury, will repair it to the extent of a legal judgment upon the case. But in all measures of government, all questions calling for the exercise of legislative powers to carry out the objects, ends and policies of the National Government, the Legislature is, and must necessarily be, the sole judge of its own authority, and, in all that class of legislation, the judiciary will accept the action of the other branches of the government as conclusive upon itself.

CHICAGO AND THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER.

In the general rejoicing over the completion of the great highway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the general congratulations that are exchanged over the addition which this route makes to the business of Chicago, it should not be forgotten that there is another railroad route hastening to completion which is only second in importance to this. The trade of the Upper Missouri River has always been a large and a profitable one. The exchange of commodities has been extensive and lucrative, notwithstanding the sparse population of the upper river country. But the organization of territorial governments, the surveys of the lands, the opening of land offices in Dakota and Montana, and the discovery of precious metals in the latter territory, have drawn, and are now drawing, a large population to the whole region watered by the upper Missouri and its tributaries. The population of that country is no longer confined to the military posts and the hunters' camps; it embraces civilized people engaged in all the pursuits of a new country. There are ten times as many people in Montana now, engaged in mining alone, as there were north and west of Sioux City six years ago. This country, until the completion of the railway to Omaha and thence to Sioux City, had been supplied exclusively by steamboats leaving St. Louis in the spring, and returning before the close of navigation in the fall. Like the Liverpool trade with Canton, one round trip was the utmost performance of a boat in each year. As the annual profits of the owner over his expenses were to be made by this single venture, his up-river freight had to be sold at exorbitant rates, and his return cargo purchased at very low rates. The navigation of the Missouri from St. Louis to Omaha, and between the latter point and Sioux City, was attended with much risk, and required large and heavy, and [illegible] boats to stem the current. [illegible] with the completion of a railway [illegible] opened for [illegible] Omaha [illegible] are much less than by the water route from St. Louis to the same point. The Dubuque & Sioux City Road is now completed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and is rapidly pushing on and will, when completed, furnish a much shorter route from Chicago to Sioux City. On the upper Missouri, and connected with this railroad, will be a line of light draught river steamers, which can receive freight within thirty-six hours from its leaving Chicago, and deliver it at its destination on the upper river, while a boat from St. Louis will be groping its way for a thousand miles through the snags and torrents of the lower river to Omaha. These boats, instead of making a single trip in a season, will make at least three each, and starting at regular intervals will furnish Dakota and Montana with regular weekly supplies during the whole season of navigation, bringing back the mineral and other products of the country. Under the old *regime*, that country was visited about midsummer by the up-river fleet, which laid there for a return cargo as long as the season admitted. Under the new order of things, these boats of the Chicago and Sioux City line will arrive and depart regularly during each week. Moreover these boats not being intended for a single trip, and therefore not compelled to take an entire year's supplies in one load, will be able to ascend to points hitherto reached only by a few of the larger boats.

Fort Benton and the country supplied from that place and intermediate points will be put in weekly communication with Chicago, and the whole country through which the Yellow Stone and other tributaries of the Missouri flow will have the same direct, cheap and constant supply and means of exchange.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

A discussion was recently had in the French *Corps Legislatif* on the American tariff. While all the members who took part in the debate agreed in pronouncing our tariff an outrage upon civilization, there was a difference of opinion on the question whether it would be expedient for France to impose a similar scale of duties upon articles imported from the United States. It was argued on the one side that such a policy would merely double the existing evil and inflict a second injury upon themselves, equal to that which they proposed to inflict upon us. It was held by others that nothing less than this would bring the Americans to their senses, and teach them that prohibitory tariff is a game that two can play at.

The exports from the United States to France for the year 1867 (the latest returns published) amounted to $34,200,000 (gold value), of which the largest items were cotton, tobacco, petroleum, lumber and woodenware, lard, tallow, copper and potash. The imports for the same period were $31,200,000, showing, according to the protectionist theory, a flourishing balance of trade in our favor; that is to say, we sent to France more than we received in return. Whatever theory may be adopted to account for the difference between the imports and the exports, it is plain that the existing trade is profitable to both countries—otherwise it would not be carried on. The proposition in the French Legislature to cut off one-half of the exchanges between the two countries, merely because we have been silly enough to cut off the other half, calls to mind Bastiat's fable, which ought to be commended afresh to the legislators of both countries. It runs in this wise:

"STULTA AND PUERA (FOOL-TOWN AND BOY-TOWN.)

"There were, it matters not where, two towns, *Stulta* and *Puera*, which at great expense had a road built which connected them with each other. Some time after this was done, the inhabitants of Stulta became uneasy, and said: Puera is overwhelming us with its productions; this must be attended to. They established, therefore, a corps of *Obstructors*, so called because their business was to place obstacles in the way of the wagon-trains which arrived from Puera. Soon after Puera also established a corps of obstructors.

"After some centuries, people having become more enlightened, the inhabitants of Puera began to discover that these reciprocal obstacles might possibly be reciprocal injuries. They sent, therefore, an ambassador to Stulta, who (passing over the official phraseology) spoke much to this effect: We have built a road, and now we put obstacles in the way of this road. This is absurd. It would have been far better to have left these things in their original position, for then we would not have been put to the expense of building our road, and afterwards creating difficulties. In the name of Puera, I come to propose to you, not to renounce at once our system of mutual obstacles, for this would be acting according to a theory, and we despise theories as much as you do; but to lighten somewhat these obstacles, weighing at the same time carefully our respective *sacrifices*. The Ambassador having thus spoken, the town of Stulta asked time to reflect; manufacturers, agriculturists were consulted; and at last, after some years' deliberation, it was declared that the negotiations were broken off.

"At this news the inhabitants of *Puera* held a council. An old man (who it has always been supposed had been bribed by Stulta) rose and said: The obstacles raised by *Stulta* are injurious to our sales; this is a misfortune. Those which we ourselves create injure our purchases; this is a second misfortune. We have no power over the first, but the second is entirely dependent upon ourselves. Let us, then, at least get rid of one, since we cannot be delivered from both. Let us suppress our corps of *obstructors*, without waiting for Stulta to do the same. Some day or other she will learn to understand better her own interests.

"A second counsellor, a man of practice and of facts, uncontrolled by theories and wise in ancestral experience, replied: We must not listen to this dreamer, this theorist, this innovator, this utopian, this political economist, this friend to Stulta. We would be entirely ruined if the embarrassments of the road were not carefully weighed and exactly equalized, between Stulta and *Puera*. There would be more difficulty in going than in coming; in exportation than in importation. We would be, with regard to Stulta, in the inferior condition in which Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, Lisbon, London, Hamburg and New Orleans are, in relation to cities placed higher up the rivers Seine, Loire, Garonne, Tagus, Thames, the Elbe and the Mississippi, for the difficulties of ascending must always be greater than those of descending rivers. [A voice exclaims: 'But the cities near the mouths of rivers have always prospered more than those higher up the stream.'] This is not possible. [The same voice: 'But it is a fact.'] Well, then they have prospered in spite of the rule. Such conclusive reasoning staggered the assembly. The orator went on to convince them thoroughly and conclusively by speaking of national independence, national honor, national dignity, national labor, overwhelming importation, tributes, ruinous competition. In short, he succeeded in determining the assembly to continue their system of obstacles, and I can now point out a certain country where you may see road-builders and *obstructors* working with the best possible understanding, by the decree of the same legislative assembly, paid by the same citizens; the first to improve the road and the last to embarrass it."

JOHN CHINAMAN AT LUNCH.

When Superintendent Strowbridge, of the Central Pacific Railroad, succeeded in arraying the yellow legs of his laborers and foreman from the Flowery Land at a dining table, *vis a vis* with the woollen-draped extremities of Caucasians, Yankees, Down-Easters, and other barbarians of the outer world, he went farther toward solving the unity of the human race and settling the Chinese question than if he had presented a bill in Congress allowing Chinese women of the *demi monde* to vote. When the early Spanish discoverers exhibited themselves to the naked Indian, the latter made haste to test the question whether these strangers were mortal by offering them something to eat. Finding they were mortally hungry, here was a plane of mutuality on which they could meet. So, when John Chinaman perceives that the same roast beef and onions which renew his faith in the wisdom of Confucius and the divinity of Boodh are likewise the source of the over-reaching Christianity of railroad contractors, he concludes that both religions are, after all, only diversified forms of the same thing, and this is a basis and bond of sympathy. Men who eat together seldom quarrel—until they get hungry—unless, indeed, in case of shipwreck, or at some fashionable hotel, where there is not enough to go around; and even when all the guests have feed the waiters, the waiters will not feed them. Commonly, to dine with a fellow-man is to endow him with civil, political and social equality. To extend the mustard for his cold ham and forward to him the remote but coveted pess is to acknowledge that a chemical analysis would detect no grievous difference between the quality of the blood which flows in his veins and that which imbues your own. After all, the Chinamen seemed to take their invitation and their dinner quite as a matter of course. They were not surprised at the driving of the last golden spike. They marvelled not at the completion of the road. The last dozen rails differed in no respect to them from any antecedent dozen. They did not shout, nor wonder, nor send telegrams. They saw no reason why the road should not then and there be completed, nor why they should not be invited to dine. They carefully avoided the untimely fate of Nelly Gray's lover, whose

—"head was turned, and so he chewed
His pigtail till he died."

Let us hope, therefore, that the Chinese question is to be settled without supplying any of our professional reformers with a "mission." For, as between John Chinaman, as he is, and the class who make a living by persuading other people to give away their money and call themselves philanthropists, we have a preference for the unsophisticated child of Confucius.

A Washington despatch says:

"Vice Admiral Porter has virtually become Secretary of the Navy. Orders are now issued from the department signed by Porter as Secretary, acting for Borie; and to-day, for the first time, Porter attended the Cabinet meeting as Secretary of the Navy."

The selection of Mr. Borie was a mistake in the first place, and his retention has been a prolongation of the mistake. The old gentleman's feeble health and shattered physical constitution render him totally unfit for the proper discharge of the duties of the Naval Secretaryship. Had it not been for the assistance of Admiral Porter, the business of the office would now be in the utmost confusion. Mr. Borie is not able to work one hour a day, and the little he does is necessarily weak and imperfect. He has enjoyed the honor of a seat in the Cabinet (which was not of his own seeking), and his name will be perpetuated in the naval records of his country. He has lived to see the principles triumph for which the great Union League of Philadelphia, of which he is Vice President, so long and nobly labored. The league has been complimented in the high promotion of its Vice President. Now, let him gracefully retire from the arduous duties which he is physically incapable of performing, and relieve the President from his embarrassment. General Grant cannot probably bring himself to remove the Secretary, nor to wound his feelings by hinting to him that his resignation would be acceptable. And yet nothing but the egotism of age prevents a nominal Secretary of the Navy from perceiving, what everybody else sees, that the "good of the service" requires his return to the comforts, ease and luxuries of his elegant home in the City of Brotherly Love.

The Canada papers are publishing the items of their national trade—that is of Quebec and Ontario—and commerce for the year ending June 30, 1868. The table of imports is for the purpose of showing a gain, compared with those of 1858. The comparison is as follows:

	1858.	1867.	1868.
Total imports	$29,078,527	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

It will be seen that in ten years the value of the imports has doubled.

The values of the principal articles of import are thus stated:

	1858.	1867.	1868.
Molasses	$314,949	$252,980	$177,195
Sugar	1,823,177	2,338,084	2,448,384
Tea	1,914,743	2,399,947	2,284,308
Coffee	294,043	165,641	109,264
Tobacco in all forms	773,685	804,585	489,599
Cotton goods	3,316,119	6,770,992	5,779,314
Linen	189,119	1,084,998	797,622
Woollen	3,658,815	3,336,765	6,458,890

The value of the exports is estimated at $47,499,876, an increase of $24,000,000 on the year 1858. In 1858 the value of the domestic manufactures exported was $325,376. In 1868 it reached $834,158. From these figures the Canadian papers are endeavoring to keep up the courage of the Dominion, which is being rapidly depopulated by the constant emigration of its young men and women to the United States. The French population of Quebec, which receives no recruits from abroad, has, at last, heard of the United States, and from every town and village is sending its young and active population to this country.

The Ohio Legislature is Democratic; but the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the principal Democratic newspaper of the State, is not a hearty admirer of its doings. In a recent issue, it said:

"The Ohio Legislature adjourns to-day. A comparison of the amount of jaw expended upon its election with the amount of good it has done since, is not encouraging. It wouldn't be a bad idea to call a Coroner's inquest for the purpose of ascertaining its politics. Nothing short of a *post mortem* examination will ever reveal that mystery. We think the verdict would be, 'Democratic in profession, but Republican in practice.'"

This Legislature has cost $181,675 more than its Republican predecessor; but there is nothing in that fact to bring out Democratic denunciation. It must be that the body has not been so thoroughly mean in its actions as was expected. If such be the case, the anticipations in that regard must have been high indeed, for the Legislature has been mean enough to disgust all fair-minded men. The *Enquirer* is unjust toward its co-laborers. It should bear in mind that its capacities may be greater than theirs.

We copy in another column a temperate and sensible article from the *Advance* of the 6th inst. on the present position of President Grant's administration; and we are confident, from the many articles of a like tenor which we find in our exchanges, that this view of the subject is a very general one. We published another of these on Monday, entitled "No Hope of a Quarrel," which we accidentally omitted to credit to the Janesville *Gazette*.

In Coxsackie, New York, a few days ago, a white man was tarred and feathered for marrying a black woman. Had this unfortunate maintained illicit relations with the woman the susceptible Coxsackians would have taken no umbrage at his conduct. Taste, in their eyes, is above morality.

There are 450 prostitutes and 122 liquor-sellers in East Saginaw, Michigan, and "A Friend of the Fallen," commenting on this fact, declares that "the latter are the greater evil." East Saginaw whiskey must be poorer, even, than the ordinary run of that article.

Those persons in this country who are so worried over the condition of our national credit should look at Spain and take comfort. The Spanish governmental loan of £10,000,000 has just been negotiated at 70½ per cent discount.

In Appleton, Wis., on Thursday last, one citizen sent another a written challenge to fight a duel. It is gratifying to learn that all the "chivalry" of the country is not contained in Senator Abbott.

NEW BOOKS.

BLACK FOREST VILLAGE STORIES. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Charles Goepp. Author's edition. Illustrated with *fac similes* of the original German wood cuts. New York: Leypoldt & Holt. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1869.

We have already given, somewhat in detail, our impressions of the merits of Auerbach, derived from the perusal of "Edelweiss," "Villa on the Rhine" and "On the Heights." The present volume, which contains his "Dorfgeshicten," or "Village Stories," is peculiarly interesting from the fact that it first established his fame as a romancer, and brought him into prominent notice in Germany. These little stories were written when he was wandering through the Black Forest lamenting the death of his father. At that time he was undecided as to his future career. His parents had intended him for the synagogue, and under the influence of the parental desire, he had already, though quite young, studied and explored the fields of philosophy and written essays upon Judaic theology. But he had settled upon no definite literary pursuit. In his journeyings through the Black Forest, witnessing the unique manners and customs of the peasantry, he was seized with the idea of writing stories which should picture to the reader the peculiarities of these villagers. The result was the "Dorfgeshicten," and their success was marvellous. They attained an unexampled circulation through Germany, and were speedily translated into other languages. They brought him into communication with the prominent scholars and writers of Germany. And, more than all, they determined his future purposes. From this point he moved on from success to success, until, with his great production, "On the Heights," he not only had the world for reader, but found himself at the head of living German romancers. As a curiosity, therefore, the "Village Stories" will be eagerly sought by all admirers of Auerbach, just as connoisseurs seek for an early, although crude, work of an artist, that they may trace the successive steps by which he has risen to greatness. Apart from this view of the "Stories," they have much in them to commend them to the public. The motive is always simple, because the lives of those people, removed from the passions of the great world, were always simple, but in their very simplicity and in the accuracy and fidelity of detail with which he describes their ways and modes of life, lies an indescribable charm. In the "Village Stories" the reader will find the key-note of Hansel and Walpurga, in "On the Heights." There is no grand philosophical scheme of life, worked out to a successful result, nothing of the comprehensive and artistic scope of his last great works; but, as graphic pictures of peasant life, they are well nigh unexcelled.

THE LAND AND ITS STORY; OR, THE SACRED HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE. By N. C. Burt, D.D., author of "The Far East," "Hours Among the Gospels," etc., etc. Illustrated with numerous maps and engravings. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Northwestern Subscription Book Depository, 134 and 136 Madison street. 1869.

"The Land and its Story" is a recent addition to Holy Land literature of much value, in clearly fixing the sacred geography of that country. The writer has added to all the results of the researches of others his own observations, and has very successfully placed those results in close relations with Biblical history. His object has been to establish the historical truth of the Bible, and to afford a key to its ready interpretation, by descriptions of the places where it was recorded, and wherein its leading events occurred. With this object in view, the book is not simply one of travel, but has a philosophical and historical motive. Of books merely giving the tourist's views and observations of Palestine, there is scarcely an end, but satisfactory expositions of the historical geography of the Scriptures, which present, in popular form and with systematic arrangement, this topic of discussion, are not yet so numerous as to come within the reach of the general Biblical reader. Such a want is largely filled by the volume in question. It is admirably printed, convenient in size, fully illustrated with maps and engravings, and furnished with a full geographical index. It may be obtained of the Chicago agents, as indicated in the title.

PUBLIC LAWS OF ILLINOIS, 26th Adjourned Session. To which are added the Chicago Park and Lake Front Acts. With head notes and index by James L. High, Counsellor at Law. Chicago: Callaghan & Cockroft, Law Booksellers and Publishers. 1869.

Messrs. Callaghan & Cockroft have shown their customary enterprise by publishing these laws within less than three weeks after the adjournment of the General Assembly. Their edition contains, in addition to all the laws of a public nature passed during the session, the South Side, West Side and Lincoln Park acts, and the Lake Front act. These will of course render the book especially valuable to Chicago lawyers and real estate dealers. Head notes to each section of each act indicate its contents, and, which is quite rare in the history of Illinois Statutes, the book is carefully indexed, with numerous cross-references. The head notes and index are the work of James L. High, Esq., of the Chicago Bar. The book is neatly and substantially bound in the usual law-book style, and makes a volume of between three and four hundred pages. Messrs. Callaghan & Cockroft are authorized, by act of the Legislature, to publish these laws from copies furnished by the Secretary of State, and with the Secretary's certificate as to their correctness, at the end of the work, it is evidence in all judicial proceedings in Illinois.

Books Received.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES, THE BRIDAL OF TRIERMAIN, FIELD OF WATERLOO, AND HAROLD THE DAUNTLESS. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Author's Edition. New York: W. W. Swayne. Chicago: Western News Co. 1869.

THE BLOODY JUNTO; OR, THE ESCAPE OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH. A Novel. By Captain R. M. Crozier, A. M., author of "The Confederate Spy." Little Rock, Ark.: Woodruff & Blocher. 1869.

THE WOMAN AND HER ACCUSERS. A Sermon preached for the Midnight Mission in several of the churches of New York and Brooklyn. By W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D. New York: T. Whittaker.

THE PAINTER, GILDER AND VARNISHER'S COMPANION; containing rules and regulations in everything relating to the art of painting, gilding, varnishing, glass-staining, graining, marbling, sign-writing, gilding on glass, and coach-painting and varnishing; tests for the detection of adulterations in oils, colors, etc., and a statement of the diseases to which painters are peculiarly liable, with the simplest and best remedies. Thirteenth Edition. Revised, with an appendix, containing colors and coloring—theoretical and practical—comprising descriptions of a great variety of additional pigments, their qualities and uses. To which are added dryers, and modes and operations of painting, etc., together with Chevreul's principles of harmony and contrast of colors. Philadelphia: Henry C. Baird. 1869.

PATHOGENESIS OF PTELEA TRIFOLIATA. A Report to the American Institute of Homœopathy. By E. M. Hale, M. D., Member of the Bureau of Materia Medica. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son. 1869.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At Wheaton, on the 4th, Joseph Miller was thrown from a buggy and injured so severely that he died two days afterwards. He was aged 68 years.

At Wheaton, on the 9th, a carriage, containing four ladies and a driver, was upset, and three of the ladies seriously injured. Mrs. Alexander Stevens was badly hurt in the back and hip; Mrs. Long in the side and back, and Miss Elizabeth Stevens had her right leg broken.

It is expected that, before the close of the present week, there will be over 1,300 prisoners in the Penitentiary at Joliet—said to be the largest number confined in any one prison in the world.

A convention of Turners of the Northern Mississippi District, is to be held at Rock Island on the 6th and 7th of June next. Delegations are expected from Quincy, Burlington, Dubuque, Keokuk, DesMoines, Muscatine and Moline.

John Bencke, living near Moline, hung himself on Monday last. He had lately given evidences of mental aberration.

WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse *Democrat* says that lumbermen are very cheerful this spring, it being considered the best there has been for several years for getting out logs and lumber.

James K. Ormiston, who was injured by the concussion consequent upon the explosion of Pond & Rose's saw mill, at Eau Claire, on Monday of last week, died on the following day.

There are in Oshkosh thirty-two separate saw and shingle mill establishments, and several of the saw mills have shingle mills attached. These consume an average of 5,000,000 feet of logs each for the season, making an aggregate of 160,000,000 feet.

IOWA.

Ford, who tried to blackmail B. F. Allen, at Des Moines, has been pronounced insane, and sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

During April, a man living near Washington, lost nearly a hundred chickens and turkeys from chicken cholera.

On Thursday of last week, a man named Hanson was arrested in Burlington, under suspicion of murder of a rival lover named Wasson, who was found dead near Chariton a few days previous.

Mr. Walter Bateman, a Pittsburgh gentleman travelling for his health, died on the Belle Vernon, while she was lying at Burlington last Friday morning.

At Milton, last week, a school teacher named McFadden, employed in Harris' Academy, punished a little son of John Wiley, by knocking him down, and then pulling him by his hair till a portion of his scalp came off. The boy's offence consisted simply in laughing. The teacher was discharged.

On Thursday of last week, about 100 Indians from "out west," *en route* for Illinois, encamped near Wapello.

Martin Gosser, aged 25, threw himself from the attic of the Dubuque Poor House, on Sunday night, and was killed. One side of his face was completely crushed in, and both hands were broken.

INDIANA.

Robert Jamison, of Franklin, Johnson County, while recovering from a drunken spell, took a dose of laudanum, on the 1st inst., to make him sleep. It killed him.

Samuel Williams, night watchman at the New Albany Glass Works, prepared a trot-line with six hooks, secured it to a tree, and next morning found six dogs, who had "been taken in" by the liver bait. He couldn't get the hooks from the mouths of the dogs, and had to cut them from the line and allow the canines to scamper away with them.

John Austin died at New Albany on Sunday, aged 79 years. He was one of the pioneers of this section of Indiana. His first visit to the spot where New Albany now stands was made in 1806. He again returned in 1808. For some years he resided at Shippingport, Ky., removing thence to Charlestown, while Indiana was yet a Territory. He continued to reside at Charlestown until 1839, when he changed his residence to New Albany, where he lived the remainder of his life.

The Muncie *Times* says:

"Our divorce laws nip mighty sharp in their operations some times. On Saturday last, a judgment was rendered in our Criminal Court, in a divorce case, which about used up one poor fellow. First, it deprived him of his wife; next of his baby, and finally, by way of alimony and costs, of nearly all his property. If the legal shears had clipped a little sharper they would have nearly snatched him bald-headed."

MICHIGAN.

A man at Lansing, some years ago, married his mother-in-law, and has been living with her happily.

The parents of the Rev. S. N. Burton, of Ann Arbor, aged respectively 82 and 81, celebrated on the 1st the 61st anniversary of their marriage, having come from Akron, Ohio, to celebrate the occasion.

A letter from Rome, Lenawee County, tells the following:

"A young man by the name of Edward G. Denslow, but known as George Denslow, aged about 21 years, and living about two and one-half miles northwest of Rome Centre, went to bed upon the night of March 13, in his usual good health. While sleeping, he dreamed that he was deaf and dumb, and upon waking he was horrified to find that he was totally unable to speak or to hear. Since then, until the evening of the 4th inst., he has been absolutely and totally deaf and dumb. About 6 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday last, the 4th inst., he was returning from the field where his father, William Denslow, was plowing, when he experienced an odd feeling coming over him, and was obliged to lean upon the fence for support. Soon he thought he heard a bird sing, and upon looking around he saw the bird, and then he knew his sense of hearing had returned. He hastened to the house, and as he entered the room his mother was in the act of pushing the table across the room, and he says the noise occasioned was the biggest noise he ever heard. He found also that his speech had returned, and in great joy he told his mother the facts of his recovery. It need not be said that there was rejoicing in that family. The young man has enjoyed extraordinarily good health during his fifty-three days of silence."

MINNESOTA.

A married lady of St. Paul has been in a trance state for six weeks, and her husband won't have a doctor yet. He says it seems so novel.

The editor of the Minnesota *Federal Union*, apologizing for the appearance of his paper, says that his subscribers do not pay up, and concludes his article with the following blast:

"In no land where we have heretofore dwelt have we been so extraordinarily humbugged, and discovered so many full-fledged 'shysters' and 'scallawags' as in this of Minnesota. They appear to spring up spontaneously, and to be indigenous to this fertile soil."

The people of Taylor's Falls are in great tribulation over the lumber obstruction to navigation between that town and Stillwater. The logs have completely filled the river, and no steamboat could get up or down last week. The local paper says: "It is useless to waste words on this infamous, and, we believe, malicious outrage."

KANSAS.

A Wathena paper states that D. Antryer, living in the Western part of that county, has discovered on his land a running spring of petroleum. He will soon commence boring.

OHIO.

The incomes in Pickaway County above $10,000 are as follows: S. H. Ruggles, $26,122; John Groce, $25,307; Edward Smith, $19,081.

THE TERRITORIES.

A large African boa, belonging to a man named McDaniels, died at Cheyenne on the 5th. A *post mortem* examination was made. Upon removing the skin and opening the body, a number of worms, some of them three inches in length, were found fastened to the vitals of the reptile. The lungs and liver were both found occupied; and the heart also, had been slightly operated upon. They had their heads buried in the flesh, and the bodies curled, the heads being black, and the bodies white.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There have been sixty-one earthquakes in Massachusetts during the past 231 years.

The artesian well on the Colt estate, in Hartford, has reached water. It has cost $12,000.

By an ordinance of Baltimore, minors are to be excluded from the billiard rooms of that city.

Ben. Campbell, a noted horse-thief, was taken from prison, at Huntington, Tenn., by a number of unknown men, and shot to death.

Polygamy is fast dying out in the Sultan's dominions. "Young Turkey" finds that the expense of one wife is as much as he can support.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received bequests to the amount of $400,000 to aid in carrying out its objects.

Wonderful effects of sound have been obtained by manufacturing bells of aluminum, in France and Belgium. A bell eighteen inches in diameter scarcely weighs forty pounds.

The English Court of Queen's Bench has decided that a breach of promise of marriage cannot be maintained against a person under 21 years of age or an infant by law.

Garibaldi's two sons are visiting all parts of Italy, and it is stated that a Garibaldian movement on Rome during the session of the Ecumenical Council is in contemplation.

It is now the fashion, at weddings in church, to seat the relatives and friends of the bride on the right, and those of the groom on the left, of the middle aisle.

On the Nile, recently, an American boating party was attacked by a gang of Arabs. The latter were driven off, but the Americans had two of their number killed.

A California paper declares that, at White Pine, there is less mining than selling out. As soon as ore is struck in a claim, work is stopped, for fear it may "peter out," and the mine is for sale.

The advocates of the San Domingo annexation project are exhibiting a letter from a scientific gentleman in which it is stated that the island contains a large district richer in gold than any yet discovered in California or Australia.

At Vercelli, Piedmont, a few weeks ago, some men provided with false keys effected an entrance at night into the Ospedale Maggiore, and carried off the sum of 80,000 francs in securities of different sorts.

Prince Napoleon, some years ago, built a Pompeian villa on the Champs Elysee at a cost of nearly 4,000,000 francs, and subsequently sold it for 900,000 francs. It is about to be torn down to give way to a block of stores.

Twelve students have been suspended and two expelled from the institute at Fairfax, Vt., for violating the by-law, which prohibits the students from walking or talking with young ladies in public places.

The steamer Grey Eagle capsized, on Sunday night, 60 miles above St. Louis. Three persons were drowned,—Patrick Hall, second pilot; Henry Klerges, carpenter; and James Simonds, one of the crew. The boat was worth about $8,000.

Miss Martha J. Carnes, who killed Nicholas McComas for seducing and then refusing to marry her, and who has been on trial for the deed in Harford County, Md., was acquitted on the 8th, the jury being out only five minutes.

At San Francisco, recently, a man was advertised to ride a velocipede over a tight-rope stretched across a lake. On the first attempt, the velocipede and rider rolled off into the water. The man swam ashore, again mounted the velocipede and rope, and accomplished the feat.

Colonel Merrill, United States Army, has reported to the Mayor of St. Louis against the dyke at Grand Chain, six miles above the city, as calculated to obstruct, instead of improving, that harbor. The city has expended a million and a half on this work.

The Nevada *Transcript* tells the following: "A Chinaman passed through town yesterday with a skunk, which he purchased from a boy, who shot it near town. On being asked what he was going to do with it, he replied: 'Me heap likee; him welly good; me eatee.'"

The Peoria *Transcript* says: "A letter from Mr. Ralph W. Stewart, formerly of this city, but now residing on Bear Creek, near Salt Lake, says that, under a bet of $10,000, contractors on the Central Pacific Railway, near that point, laid ten miles and 1,800 feet of track on the 29th of April."

At the last day's session of the American Medical Association, it was resolved "that all contract physicians, as well as those guilty of bidding for practice at less rates than those established by a majority of regular graduates of the same locality, be classed as irregular practitioners."

The housekeepers of Hartford, Conn., are in a worry over the servant-girl question, and are to hold a meeting for the purpose of forming a protective union. One lady writes: "We have arrived at a crisis. The exorbitant ways, the impertinent exactions, and topioftical manners of our servant girls demand serious consideration."

A Turk, it is stated, does not really possess more than one wife at a time. He may be the owner of a whole harem of women, but they are not his wives in a legal sense. He may marry a second wife when he ceases to love the first; but the first one then becomes a widow, and is entitled to receive her dower.

The financial estimates of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1870, include the following items: Governor General's salary, $48,666; salaries of his secretaries, $9,305; salary Lieutenant Governor, Province of Ontario, $8,000; Province of Quebec, $8,000; Province of Nova Scotia, $7,000; Province of New Brunswick, $7,000.

Chief Justice Chase has ruled that the government cannot collect income tax from foreigners who hold our bonds, and that what has been collected must be refunded. The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing to carry out this decision; and several hundred thousand dollars will come out of the Treasury in consequence of it.

An Alabama paper chronicles the arrival in Montgomery of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Reed, of Florida, to confer with those named by Governor Smith, of Alabama, concerning the terms on which a cession may be made to Alabama of that portion of West Florida lying between the Alabama State line and the Gulf of Mexico. It is believed that the proposed annexation will be accomplished.

A number of paintings from the Louvre had been sent to private individuals, favorites of the French Imperial family. This occasioned much public displeasure, which has occasioned the restoration of these works of art; and M. de Nieuwerkerke, the Inspector General of the Imperial Art Galleries, now announces in a card that these paintings shall be exhibited in a special hall, "so that the public may no longer be deprived of them."

The steamship China, of the Cunard line, has just made the quickest passage on record between Liverpool and Boston. The China sailed from Liverpool on April 27, took her departure from Queenstown at 5 p. m. on April 28, and entered Boston harbor on the afternoon of May 6, after a run of only seven days and twenty-two and a half hours. Her greatest speed on any one day was 325 miles, and she averaged fourteen knots all the way over.

The New York *World* of the 9th says that a Cuban officer high in rank "has entered into negotiations with the Fenian Brotherhood of this city, who have expressed their readiness to aid him in his enterprise. The corner of Broadway and Fourth street has been the permanent headquarters of a Fenian regiment for a long time, and the Colonel of this regiment, numbering 400 men, has at last closed with the terms proposed to him, and so the 'Patriots' are sure of this acquisition to their force."

A man in San Joaquin, Cal., has in his possession a surveyor's instrument, on the front lens of which there is plainly seen a beautiful landscape, with all the varied hues of nature. Some fifteen years ago, according to the owner's account, the instrument had been in use, and was left standing for a time, on the plain, in a scorching mid-day's sun, fronting a woodland. When again brought into use, a correct picture of the fronting woodland, with all the various colors of the landscape, was photographed on the lens and has remained unchangeable to the present time.

General W. F. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, whose lines extend through Florida to Havana, is in England, to arrange with Sir Charles Bright and the British and various colonial governments for laying down a series of submarine cables from Cuba, to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique and Barbadoes, and thence to the continent of South America, via Demerara. Subsidies in aid of the line have been already voted by most of the colonial governments, and, at present, there is every prospect of the line being ready for working next year.

At Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, a small boy fell off a wharf and was rescued from drowning by the bystanders. Seeing his mother coming down the street, he declared that he would rather drown than risk the consequences of being caught with wet clothes. Accordingly he sprang into the water three times more, and was taken out each time with considerable difficulty. Finally, his mother promised not to whip him, and he consented to accompany her. No sooner had the boy got home, however, than the woman gave him an unmerciful threshing.

A Maryland man asserts from experience that elecompane is a sure remedy against hydrophobia. He says:

"Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green root is preferable, but the dried will answer and may be found in our drug stores and was used by me—slice or bruise, put into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain, and when cold, drink, fasting for at least six hours afterward. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose, using two ounces of the root. On the third morning take another dose, prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that, after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours."

In excavating in the vicinity of Tarsus, Asia Minor, medals have been discovered that were struck about A. D. 230, in honor of Alexander the Great, by order of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and which contain portraits and symbolic heads of the conqueror of the ancient world. The Emperor Napoleon has paid $10,000 for four of these medals and presented them to the Imperial Library.

About four years ago, Jerry Cowsden, an English desperado, was convicted of counterfeiting, and sentenced to five years in the New Jersey State Prison. Jerry had some money, which he transferred to the custody of Mr. Joseph B. Walker, the Superintendent of the Prison. A Mr. Drake, of Newark, went to Cowsden and had a conversation with him, which resulted in an agreement that for $500—$100 cash and a draft on Mr. Walker for $400—he would procure from President Johnson the release of the counterfeiter. He fulfilled his promise, and the prison doors were thrown open to Cowsden, who at once sailed for England. Before his departure, however, he obtained all his money from Mr. Walker. Drake subsequently applied for his $400, and not having got it, he has sued Mr. Walker for it, and the case is now before the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

At Rochester, N. Y., a number of philanthropic ladies are endeavoring to do something to mitigate the social evil. At one of their meetings a resolution was passed, declaring that they would "neither associate with, nor tolerate in their homes, any known libertine." At a subsequent meeting this was reconsidered, on the ground that some might be obliged to turn their husbands, sons and brothers out of doors. The following substitute was then offered: "That we adopt a course of conduct toward the libertine that will show him decidedly our abhorrence and detestation of his character, *placing him on a par with his weaker but less guilty partner in crime*." This was amended by striking out the clause which appears in italics, and then passed. One of the ladies related a story about a high-principled young man who, a day or two after the first meeting, showed her a letter received by him from a young girl who professed great admiration for him, and solicited an interview, but his sense of honor was so delicate that instead of complying with her request, he acquainted another fellow with the facts, and this other, not being possessed of such high principles, took the letter and answered it "just to find out who the girl was!" He met her, and to his surprise, ascertained that she moved in the first circles of society; "and, ladies," said the narrator, "you all know her father and mother."

PERSONAL.

Disraeli has got a severe attack of the gout.

The name of the newly-elected President of Costa Rica is Jesus Jimenez.

Carlotta's health is failing so fast that it is believed she will not live through the summer.

Laurent Clerc, one of the pioneers of deaf-mute institutions in America, celebrated his golden wedding, last week, at Hartford, Conn.

Wm. B. Taylor, the Chief Clerk of the New York Post Office, has been in that office ever since 1817.

Henry Ward Beecher says he receives about $27,000 a year, and gives one-third of it in charity and to applicants for aid.

Miss Catharine F. B. Macready, eldest surviving daughter of the tragedian, died on the 24th ult., aged 34 years.

M. Dumas confesses that, great as he is, he might have been greater; and he would have achieved the additional distinction by sleeping in the daytime and working only at night.

There is some talk of the Prince Imperial not accompanying the rest of the Bonaparte family to Corsica, but remaining in Paris as the honorary President of a Council of Regency.

A Washington letter states that the President's father occupies a seat in the reception room daily at the White House, smoking contentedly and chatting with visitors he is acquainted with.

In Buffalo, a few days ago, Justice Mitchell united in marriage Mr. James Duffy, aged 45, and Mrs. Julia Ann Waters, aged 44. The lady, after the ceremony, informed the 'Squire that she was the mother of sixteen children.

The Emperor of Austria has promised to add 50,000 florins to the sum collected for erecting a monument to his brother Maximilian, at Trieste. The inscriptions have been written by the Empress Carlotta.

Captain Dan. Ammen, just appointed Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, used to go to school with President Grant in Ohio. He says that they often used to fight, and that one of them got whipped every time, and he wasn't the one.

Miss Elizabeth Peabody, sister of Mrs. Horace Mann, who has devoted some years to the study of the kindergarten system of manual labor in connection with primary schools, will soon commence some experiments on the system in the cities of Massachusetts.

Richard Marley, an eminent Odd Fellow, died at Baltimore last week. He had been the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in the Grand Lodge of the United States consecutively since 1842, and was the oldest living member of that body. He was also prominently connected with the order of Red Men.

The New York *Sun* says: "The Police Commissioners have got rid of John S. Young, the *Tribune* office is about to rid itself of John R. Young, the Canadians are trying to get rid of John Young, the United States Government would like to get rid of Brigham Young, the Sussex Jerseymen have arrested Ephraim Young, and Forney says he has been arrested for publishing 'Young's Night Thoughts.'"

Train and the *Revolution* have parted company. Mrs. Anthony says: "He has been a source of grief to our numerous friends, and an annoyance to us;" and Train writes: "My practical truths made discord among theoretical reformers. I was in earnest. They were not. The *Revolution* is a grand thing; but in my programme it does not look so large as a peanut on a snow-drift."

Mrs. Mary Fickett died at Columbia, Me., on the 24th ult., aged 106 years. Her maiden name was Mary Brown. She first married a Mr. Lowery, of Machias, with whom she lived sixteen years. Her second husband was Mr. John Grace, of Harrington, with whom she lived six years. The third was a Mr. Thompson, with whom she lived seven years. The fourth husband was a Mr. Zebulon Fickett, a Revolutionary soldier, through whom she obtained a pension. She lived with Mr. Fickett twenty-five years. At the time of her death Mrs. Fickett had been a widow fifteen years.

General Thomas Jordan, who has gone to Cuba in the interest of the revolutionists, is a graduate of West Point. He served as Chief-of-Staff to General Beauregard during the first three years of the rebellion. After the rebellion he came North, and sought a livelihood by writing for the press. An old grudge of his against Jeff. Davis took form in an article in *Harper's Magazine*, which attracted considerable notice at the time. General Jordan also wrote upon military, agricultural, and political subjects, both for the magazines and the newspapers.

Near Cincinnati, eleven years ago, three men—Dick Barry, Jack Mills and Jack Curtis—entered the house of Jesse Durrell, at night, for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Durrell was on the alert, and shot Curtis dead. Barry and Mills were arrested, convicted of burglary, and sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. On the 5th inst., this same Dick Barry was arrested, charged with having made the assault on Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, at Windsor, Canada, last year, while he was engaged in working up the Reno-Anderson robbery of the Adams Express, at Marshfield, Indiana. At that time, Barry claimed to be acting as a detective under orders of Sam. Felker, who, in connection with Colonel Woods of the Treasury Department, was operating in that vicinity.

POLITICAL.

A Republican club in Washington was recently addressed by Charles R., son of Frederick Douglass.

The St. Paul *Despatch* announces that Mr. Donnelly will not be a candidate for Governor of Minnesota at the next fall election.

Governor Jewell recommends that the State election in Connecticut be changed from spring to fall, and that the Legislative session be held in the winter instead of the summer.

At Danville, Ill., the Republicans have carried their entire city ticket, with one exception. W. W. Woodbury defeated W. M. Payne for Mayor by 166 majority. It is believed that no licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks will be granted by the new Council.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of the colored men of Virginia, to be held in Richmond, May 21. The call says: "The total exclusion of colored citizens from any position of trust or profit, and from the jury box especially, demands and ought to receive the consideration of every colored man within the State."

In Rush County, Ind., William M. Jeffries sued O'Brien, Gwinn and others for rejecting his vote last fall. The Judge charged that a man having more white than colored blood in his veins was entitled to a vote, according to the laws of Indiana. A jury, partially composed of Democrats, gave a verdict for Jeffries.

Colonel James H. Platt, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Petersburg District of Virginia. The convention nominating him indorsed Governor Wells. R. Ridgeway, of Amherst, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Virginia. He supports the Walker State ticket. The Walker men have agreed upon Chas. M. Botts for Congressman-at-large.

A controversy having been raised by Emil Anneke concerning the accounts of Reuben Goodrich, formerly Receiver of Public Moneys at Grand Traverse, Mich., and recently reappointed to that office, *vice* Anneke, removed, Mr. Goodrich publishes a letter to him from the Comptroller of the Treasury, stating his account has been adjusted and found to be balanced, and is closed on the books of the department.

When General Sherman was at Fortress Monroe, the other day, he visited the engine house and asked one of the men, "What is the name of your engine?" "The name is B. F. Butler." "Humph, an odd enough name for a fire engine," returned Sherman. "We want to change the name, General," said the engineer; "can't you suggest a name for it?" "No, no," answered Sherman, "let him squirt."

Ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, writes to the Providence *Journal* demanding a retraction of the assertions "that he had violated confidence as a Bank Director in sending to Senator Sprague the statement that an effort was being made to injure his credit, and that he was inciting the Senator to fresh attempts at abuse." The *Journal* refuses to retract, and denies that it desires to break down Sprague's credit.

Judge Underwood writes to the Richmond (Va.) *Journal* as follows:

"I am gratified to see by your leading article of to-day that you have taken a decided stand against the constitutional test oath. That oath was introduced during my absence from the convention, in Washington, on important business connected with the convention. After my return I tried to obtain a reconsideration of the matter, with a view of correcting the mistake, which I thought had been made by my friends. Then I was defeated by the unexpected refusal of a very large proportion of the Conservative gentlemen, members of the convention, to concur with me in my effort to reconsider and correct the mistake. But for this refusal I believe the test oath would have been defeated, and I shall very readily concur in any measures of, or with any of our fellow citizens that look to the attainment of so desirable a result."

RAILROADS.

Grading on the McGregor & Mississippi Valley Railroad will commence in about three weeks.

D. W. Kilbourne, President of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, says there is no truth in the report that that road has been sold to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. There have been no negotiations in that direction, or any other, to sell or consolidate.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, of the 10th, says: "Four miles of track are yet to be laid to complete the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to Council Bluffs. These will be laid this week. As considerable ballasting and other finishing work will occupy a fortnight more, through passenger trains will not run until the first of next month."

The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* of the 8th says: "The railroad survey party arrived in the city from Mt. Carmel yesterday. They report that they found the people along the route travelled by them thoroughly enthusiastic in favor of the New Albany & St. Louis Air Line Railway, and they received every assurance that they could reasonably expect that the subscriptions in the Counties of Harrison, Crawford, Dubois, Gibson and Pike would be as liberal as has been promised by citizens of those counties. The regular survey and location of the road will soon be commenced by the Chief Engineer, Mr. St. John, and his assistants."

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* of the 10th says: "We believe it is positively determined to run the new railroad to St. Louis by way of Marshall, but as yet the route to the State line has not been selected. A half dozen or more routes have been surveyed, and the engineers have stakes driven nearly all over Sugar Creek Township."

Galva, Ill., voted the other day on the question of levying a tax for paying for the right of way to the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, through that town. The subscription was carried by 1,116 majority. The road is already graded through Galva, and also two miles toward Galva.

The elections in Elm Grove, Tremont, Mackinaw and Pekin, Ill., on the question of subscribing $80,000 additional stock to the Danville, Urbana, Burlington & Peoria Railroad, was carried in favor in all the towns save Elm Grove, where the vote stood 60 for and 25 against.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 10th says: "A report comes to us from New York, with the saving clause that it is denied by persons who should know and speak the truth, that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company have declared a sixty per cent scrip dividend; also, that the road has been leased in perpetuity to the Pennsylvania Central Company. The leasing part of the report we are prepared to believe, for it is known that some such arrangement has been on the *tapis* for some time."

The Trustees of Moline, Ill., held a meeting on Saturday evening, and appointed a committee to meet the representatives of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, to see if an amicable agreement cannot be had on the railroad question. It is understood that the agents of the railroad company say it is their intention to lay a double track from Port Byron Junction to Rock Island.

The Oskaloosa *Citizen* states that the prospects of the Iowa Central Railroad are exceedingly flattering, and that "Before another winter, the cars will enter our city direct from St. Louis and the East *via* Albia."

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th says: "The survey of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Branch, running from Fort Riley down the Neosho Valley to Fort Smith, Ark., was commenced in December last, and we understand that sixty miles will be built by next September. Five thousand tons of iron have been purchased, three thousand tons of which have already been delivered; seven thousand ties have been delivered, and the whole road is under contract. The company have a grant of 1,850,000 acres of land. Eight hundred and ten thousand dollars in county bonds has been subscribed towards the road by the counties through which it passes. We learn also, that five thousand immigrants from Copenhagen, have paid their passage, and that thirty thousand Swedes are expected during the season, to settle on lands belonging to the road."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of the 9th says: "We understand that work will be commenced on this end of the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad on Monday. The route, we have been informed, will probably run parallel with the Hannibal & St. Joseph track for a mile and a quarter, and thence branch off, running past Oak Hill school house, and crossing Platte River at Agency Ford."

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* of the 9th says: "At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company, held at Cedar Rapids on Thursday, the contract for the completion of the road from Burlington to Cedar Rapids was unanimously approved, and track-laying at Burlington and Cedar Rapids will begin at an early day, and if the company are sustained by prompt subscriptions for finishing up the grades, the whole road from Burlington to Waterloo will be finished and in running order by the first day of January next. Two thousand tons of iron, sufficient to carry the road to Morning Sun, are already bought, and three thousand tons more contracted for, to be delivered in lots of one thousand tons each, in the months of June, July and August, and negotiations are now pending for the balance of the iron, to be delivered as fast as wanted."

Speaking of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Cleveland *Herald* of the 10th says: "It is understood among those who claim to be posted, that the roads will be divided into four divisions as soon as the Buffalo & Erie Road is brought into the consolidation, to which end negotiations are said to be already on foot, viz.: The Buffalo Division, extending from Buffalo to Erie; the Lake Shore Division, extending from Erie to Cleveland; the Toledo Division, extending from Cleveland to Toledo, and the Chicago Division, extending from Toledo to Chicago, each to be under the supervision of a Division Superintendent, and the whole to be supervised by one General Superintendent. It is expected that the Superintendents who now have charge of the roads will be retained in their positions as Division Superintendents, and it is possible that one General Superintendent will be elected."

The organization of the Detroit, Adrian, Logansport & St. Louis Railroad Company was perfected on Friday. The capital stock is $800,000, of which there has been subscribed over $80,000 (five per cent paid in). The road will be 80 miles in length, running from Detroit through Adrian, and connecting at or near Morenci with a road about to be constructed through the Eel River Valley to Logansport. The President of the latter company has given the most positive assurance that a consolidation of the two can be effected, and that it is greatly desired by the Directors of his road.

Edward Abend has been elected President of the Belleville (Ill.) & O'Fallon Railroad Company.

The St. Paul papers announce that arrangements have been completed whereby the Lake Superior & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company will construct a branch line from White Bear to Stillwater. The route is being surveyed and the line will be completed in the course of the year.

The Iron Mountain Railroad will be opened this week to Knob Lick Station, ninety-five miles from St. Louis. Forty-five miles of rails remain to be laid, which will be done and the road opened through to Belmont during the month of July.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Register* of the 8th says:

"Our citizens are probably not aware of the magnitude of the work which is steadily progressing in our midst for the completion of the new railroad bridge across the Rock River. The new bridge is termed the 'Howe Truss,' and is one of the strongest known, requiring in its construction about 180,000 feet of square timber, forty tons of cast and fifty tons of wrought iron. The whole structure is to be braced and bolted together in the most thorough manner. There are seven spans of 116 feet each, resting on massive stone piers, and it will constitute one of the safest and best bridges in the country. The track of the new bridge will be one foot higher than that of the old. Its timbers were all carefully prepared last winter, and marked each for its place, at the company's yard in Chicago, under the supervision of Mr. John Hickey, one of the most experienced and successful bridge builders in the West, who is now in this city with a corps of efficient workmen giving his personal attention to the Rockford bridge, which will be completed in July next."

At a public meeting in Detroit, on the 10th, aid was recommended, aggregating $950,000, to four railroad enterprises, viz.: The Detroit, Howell & Lansing Road, $250,000; the Detroit & Bay City road, $250,000; the Detroit, Adrian & St. Louis Road, $250,000; and the Detroit, Ann Arbor & Jonesville Road, $200,000. It was decided that the aid should be donated outright, and not be hampered with conditions of security and repayment.

THE ENGLISH LEGATION AND THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Senator Sumner's Organ on the Subject.

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

The rejection of the Alabama claims treaty could not have been a surprise to the English Minister. Mr. Thornton knew that the Committee on Foreign Relations had all but unanimously reported against its ratification, and well enough understood that the report was sustained by the general judgment of our people. The unanimity with which it was rejected must have been an event on which he had not calculated, for the shrewdest and most sanguine of our own observers could hardly have surmised that there would be but one vote in its favor.

I believe that Mr. Thornton keeps his own counsel as becomes a trained diplomat. He is a gentleman by nature as well as by culture, and therefore speaks with reserve and moderation on such a topic as this. But if I cannot give you his views directly, I can present those of the English Legation, which, in this case at least, probably amount to the same thing.

Our way of doing things is a puzzle to the members of the legation. They see us buy Alaska, which nobody wants, and ratify the treaty, with the dissenting votes only of Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Ferry. Then they see us buy St. Thomas, which a good many persons believe to be a valuable acquisition, and neglect to act upon the treaty for more than two years. They see the Senate ratify the Alaska treaty all but unanimously, and then see the House in a sharp and long contested struggle over the question of appropriating the money to carry it into effect. They learn that the Alaska treaty was carried on the argument that it would be a breach of good faith to reject it, and then find a large part of the Senate and a considerable proportion of our people deaf to his argument when used in connection with the St. Thomas treaty. I happen to know that there has been a deal of this sort of talk in the legation the past winter; and one of its members put the points with much force in a long conversation only three or four days ago. "Now, tell me," he said in conclusion, "who among these Americans has the treaty making power? Is it the President, or the Senate, or the House—either one, either two, or all three?"

The Legation point to the fact that Mr. Reverdy Johnson was unanimously confirmed as Minister to their country, with the general understanding that an effort would be made during his term of office to close up the Alabama claim business. It is further pointed out that the press of the country admitted his fitness to deal with the work; that no considerable portion of our people had ever insisted on more than Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward had claimed; that there was every reason for supposing we would be satisfied if Mr. Johnson made a treaty on the Adams-Seward basis; and that Mr. Chandler's demands were treated by everybody with contempt and ridicule.

One of the gentlemen near the Minister puts it in something like this way: "We gave you all you asked; we conceded all that Mr. Adams ever claimed; we finally signed a treaty entirely satisfactory to your Mr. Johnson and your Mr. Seward, your Secretary of State from the beginning of the war, and your Minister to whom the Senators, all agreed; we do that, and then you turn round and kick the treaty out of doors. Pray tell me what are we to do?" I am merely saying how these English diplomatists look at the matter—not saying how they should look at it. If I understand them they are a little confused by our way of doing things; they seem reasonably willing to consider our case, but say they cannot clearly see what our case is, and by whom it is represented.

They charge us with a lack of fair dealing. Our demands to-day, they allege, are immensely greater than they were a year ago. One gentleman, not a member of the legation, but a frequent visitor there, and a genuine Englishman, says to me: "I read your New York papers, and find one view in the *Tribune*, another view in the *Times*, and another view in the *Herald*, all of which profess to be friendly to General Grant's administration; I read Mr. Sumner's speech, and find him taking one view of belligerency, and then the *Nation*, your ablest weekly journal, and find that taking another view; I hear Senator Chandler's speech, and see what one of your CHICAGO TRIBUNE editors and a good many other persons say about Canada; and when I'm done with it all, I ask myself, 'What is it these people want?' I see plainly you want a good deal more than you did a while ago, but I can't make out just where you stand." And one of the persons in the legation, I am told, says, "Mr. Sumner's speech is vague and not specific, but if we were to put its hints into a treaty, would that satisfy the United States? How can we give them what they ask when they all ask something different? The idea appears to be that a treaty made by Mr. Motley might be rejected just as Reverdy Johnson's has been. And when it was said that Mr. Motley is a representative of the administration, answer was made that no one objected to Mr. Johnson's appointment, and 'we gave him all he had been asking for through Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward.'"

There is still another point made [illegible] in the talk of the legation. They call attention to the fact that the three treaties negotiated by Reverdy Johnson, viz.: the San Juan boundary, the citizenship and the Alabama claims, are each but separate parts of one whole. They quote Mr. Seward's instructions—in effect, that we would decline doing anything about the other questions till that in regard to citizenship was settled; point to the clause in the last article of the San Juan treaty—in effect, that the document should be of no force till England had given us all we ask in the matter of citizenship; and then they say "these three papers you made equal parts of a single settlement; now you take the one by which you can get all any of your people have ever asked—that settling the Fenian question and telling us to go the devil with the other two." Thereupon follows, with some show of indignation, the exclamation, "What sort of a nation is this to make bargains with?"

I have no right to say that Mr. Thornton expresses himself in this way. He was surprised at the vote by which we rejected the treaty; but, so far as I hear, speaks with cautious moderation. I know whereof I write, however, when I say that the views herein given prevail within the legation; and I know, too, that they are shared, to some extent, by other members of the diplomatic circle in this city. We are accused of a crooked way of dealing in respect to treaties.

A VIRGINIA MURDER.

How a Colored Man was Killed.

From the Richmond Journal.

On Tuesday we published a brief statement of the murder of Joseph R. Holmes, a colored man, and member of the late Constitutional Convention, at Charlotte Court House, by a young white man named John Marshall, son of Judge H. H. Marshall, of that county.

There had been rumors prevalent during the previous week that there would be trouble at court, and Marshall's party had boasted of their intention to kill eight of the leading colored Republicans,—among them Bland, of Prince Edward, also a member of the convention, and Holmes. The day previous to court day the young men had been busy moulding bullets, and supplying themselves with firearms and ammunition, even borrowing guns and pistols from colored men.

In the morning of the day on which Holmes met his death, Marshall and his party had pursued and shot at a colored man, and boasted that they had killed him. Marshall was heard by several witnesses to say, "I've killed one negro, and I'll have Joe Holmes' blood before night."

The colored men, all Republicans, contemplated having a meeting at the Court House, and quite a number of them had assembled outside of the Court House enclosure. Holmes was in the Court House, endeavoring to get a warrant for the arrest of Marshall, for shooting the colored man whom he was boasting he had killed that morning. As they desired to consult him about the arrangements for the meeting, they sent in for him to come out. He came, and while in conversation with Bland and others, a colored man came up and said: "John Marshall wants to see you." Holmes turned around, placing his back to the fence, and at the same moment John Marshall, his brother Griffin, one Boyd, a cousin of Marshall, and Mackey Morris came up to him. John Marshall addressed Holmes at once, and said: "I understand you are going to have me presented for shooting that nigger this morning—is that so?"

Holmes replied that he intended to have all this shooting at colored men without cause put down, and he had a perfect right to present anybody who had violated the laws.

Enraged at this, one of Marshall's companions struck a blow at Holmes' head with a large stick, which the latter fended off with his arm. John Marshall then drew his revolver, advanced and struck Holmes on the head with it, a very severe blow, and instantly stepping back pointed it at his heart within three feet of him and fired. The shot entered, took effect in the sternum and penetrated the body. Holmes started for the Court House, and the whole party commenced firing upon him as he ran. After getting over the fence steps, the wounded man drew his revolver and turned around; but our informant says that the confusion caused by the firing of Marshall's party was so great that he could not tell whether he discharged his pistol or not; but he immediately continued his flight, and just as he entered the Court House he fell dead.

The excitement was very great—the colored people scattering in all directions, and many seeking safety in the court-room. The Commonwealth's attorney of Lynchburg, we understand, was the only person among the white people present who made any effort to do anything in the interest of peace.

After shooting Holmes, and vindicating their claims to chivalry, Marshall and his band repaired to a house in the vicinity, where it was reported considerable quantities of ammunition and arms had been stored, where they disappeared from the scene, except Mackey Morris, who was arrested and bound over in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

General Canby has sent troops to Farmville to preserve order in that district. "Let us have peace."

Garibaldi on the Affairs of Spain.

The *Movimento* of Genoa, of the 24th ult., publishes the following letter, addressed by Garibaldi to Mr. Garrido, a member of the Spanish Cortes:

"The resolution of Coburg is worthy of praise. I hope it will serve as a lesson to those people who are so smitten with the idea of revolution. Myself and all those who sincerely love the noble nation of Spain are anxious to see her rid herself of the ill-becoming part of the frogs in the fable. To ask for a King when all other nations of the earth are disgusted with them is not suitable to the proud character of your people. Greece deplores the blindness of its monarchists, who went begging for an offshoot of the royal race to all parts of Europe—and which was accorded them more as an act of charity—and the population of Greece, which is not very numerous, was obliged to agree to the wishes of its great protectors. But Spain is not in want of protectors; she can raise her head against any power, however strong. And is Spain really so poorly off for men, that you are forced to take Diogenes' lantern to assist you in your search all over the world? Have you not got Espartero, Orense, Castelar, Pierrad, and all your fellow-citizen Republicans, who are the admiration of all honest men? Let one of them be named a Dictator or King (if you have so much inclination for that title), but let him be named at once, and not in two years' time. If the *ayuntamientos* of your large cities had adopted that determination from the commencement we should have been spared the massacres of Cadiz, Malaga and Xeres. What has been neglected by the juntas can be effected by the Cortes, and such a resolution, although tardy, will be worthy of the Areopagus that now rules the destiny of your country. I am a Republican, but am not at present in favor of the government of the mob, which, although [illegible], is not adapted to the urgency in the midst of which we are now existing. The walls of Constantinople were attacked by Mahomet II. while the old doctors were discussing whether the communion ought to be partaken of with leavened or unleavened bread. At this moment your walls are besieged by two Mahomets, worse by far than that Sultan, of which clericalism is one. Our hand is ready to salute the great triumph of the republic of the country, traditional for its intolerance in respect to tyranny. Let all those who aspire to the renovation of men's rights be made joyful. In all matters between us your attitude has been that of the honest man that you are at heart. I am yours for life,

"GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI."

LOPEZ.

Atrocities Perpetrated by the Paraguayan Dictator.

The statements contained in the following communication rest partly on the authority of documents which fell into the hands of the allies after the flight of Lopez, and partly on the testimony of Dr. Stewart, an English physician, for thirty years a resident of Paraguay, and a surgeon in Lopez's army. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Humaita. They are also contained in private letters from Colonel Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Republic, and in an official despatch (just published) by Mr. Lidgerwood, acting Charge d'Affaires at Rio.

"Among the acts of Lopez, as appears by a book of orders found at Cumbarity, and dated San Fernando, 480 'accused traitors,' natives and foreigners, whose names are given, were executed 'by supreme command,' between June 17 and December 14, 1868; 173 died in prison or in irons; of 190 taken from prison to work in the trenches, 71 were 'killed;' of the 666 whose fate is here recorded only 8 were set at liberty. According to Dr. Stewart, these names do not by any means cover the numbers who have perished by Lopez's orders or cruelties. Of the 800,000 inhabitants of Paraguay, he says only about 80,000 are left, of whom 40,000 are women and children, families of the best educated class; 150,000 males have perished. He also says 'the people hate Lopez, and since the middle of 1866 the white population has had but one wish about the struggle—that the allies or some other power should rid them of their destroyer.'

"Colonel Sarmiento writes: 'The women were driven into the country under an armed guard to attend to agriculture, for which the words "to get their living" were afterwards substituted in the order. Lopez has killed all his prisoners either by execution, starvation or torture; among these were his own Cabinet Ministers, Bishop of Asuncion (tortured and then murdered), the wives of all whom he could not capture; foreign, native and Argentine merchants, and the husbands of two of his sisters. The details of the acts and the manner of execution makes one shudder with horror. He sent for his sisters to come to his camp, and after having instructed them what to say, the husbands were called in. "Do you know this man?" asked Lopez of one of the sisters. "No I do not know him." The drama concluded by the husbands being shot in the presence of their wives.'

"An explanation of the patriotic devotion of the Paraguayans to Lopez, concerning which so much has been said, is found in an order dated in 1866, by which it appears that 'for every deserter, the two soldiers next him in the ranks received fifty lashes, the Captain forty, and the Sergeant fifty, and their wives and mothers were shot.'

"On the 12th of March, Colonel Sarmiento writes: 'The allied army, 20,000 strong, is marching to the Cordilleras to unearth Lopez, who has, in his turn, collected every living man,—boys, old men, invalids, wounded; he is short of arms, but will still resist, for he is fighting now for his own life, without regard to the country which he has desolated, and the people he is exterminating. Every one who comes near him is disarmed; one man retained a knife about his person in his presence was immediately shot. The female prisoners, as well as the male captives among whom they were, were kept for months without change of clothing, and tied to stakes in the open air without shelter of any kind; if they asked for a change of position, violent blows given with the flat of a sword were the only answers ever received. The suspicions of Lopez that there was a conspiracy against his life, are thought to have been feigned by him to excuse his wholesale butcheries. 'The moral fear of a torture which no man can withstand,' says Dr. Stewart, 'forced all the accused to confess to a participation in atrocious crimes, which confessions were recorded for the purpose of publication in foreign parts.' Such also is the testimony of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. They thus account for their false confessions and their accusations against Mr. Washburne, who told them on parting to say anything they pleased about him that would save their own lives, adding that no one would believe it out of Paraguay. All these gentlemen concur in testifying that they never heard of any conspiracy, but from Lopez himself. When Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Cracker went to take from Paraguay whatever British subjects might wish to leave, the acceptance of the proposition by any of them would have subjected them to torture. No despatches have been received from Mr. MacMahon, our present Minister to Paraguay, since last December, and Mr. Lidgerwood suggests that probably his actions are as much circumscribed by Lopez as were those of Mr. Washburne."

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

Proceedings in New York on Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The services last evening at the Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, were devoted to a review of the foreign missionary work of that denomination for the past year. The annual report was read, which stated that the board has in different missions 68 stations and sub-stations. Of these, 9 are in this country, 4 in South America, 1 in Japan, 13 in China, 2 in Siam, 21 in India, and 13 in Africa. There are 82 missionaries, 12 ordained native preachers, 16 native licentiates, 86 assistant missionaries, of whom four are physicians, 198 native helpers, 45 churches, and 1,932 communicants. Schools of various grades have been organized, and have been attended by 7,459 children. The receipts of the board have been $335,496, and the expenditures $343,798, leaving a balance against the treasury of $8,300. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Thayer.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

No anniversary exercises of the American and Foreign Christian Union will be held this year, but in their stead a sermon in behalf of the society was delivered yesterday in most of the principal cities of the Union. In Brooklyn at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Fisher of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, delivered a discourse in which he portrayed the future of the Christian world in glowing terms, and at night he repeated the same sermon in Dr. Adams' Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the congregations on both occasions being very large. His remarks were founded on passages of Scripture found in the 18th and 19th chapters of the Book of Revelation.

THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The anniversary services of the American Female Guardian Society were held last evening in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. John Thompson, D. D., presided. During the year, 227 adults, and 452 children, a total of 679 persons, have been sheltered in the home for longer and short periods; 160 have been adopted into Christian homes. Of adults admitted, 190 have been furnished with employment in good situations. In the home there is an average attendance of at least 1,300 children, fed, clothed and taught; [illegible] are enrolled upon the list for the year. To feed these little ones, 42,000 loaves of bread have been furnished by the institution. The expenses of the year were $[illegible]. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year 1868 was $24,814.16, which has been largely drawn upon.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The forty-fifth anniversary was celebrated last evening, John E. Parsons, Esq., President of the society, presiding. The operations of the society are confined to Manhattan Island. Last year the society distributed 10,000 Bibles and 35,000 Testaments at a cost of $14,895. The receipts were $24,000, and the expenses about the same. The society's agents visited over 49,000 families, about 4,000 of whom rejected the Bibles offered.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above society was held last evening, in the church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The annual report showed that the whole number of libraries shipped from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869, including 387 new ones and 130 old ones returned and refitted, is 787, and accessible to 12,362 seamen. Since 1861, 740 libraries have been shipped in the navy, and accessible, at different times, to about 85,000 men. These libraries have been in the charge of 4,267 seamen, becoming thus a living agency of good to themselves and shipmates. The hopeful conversions reported during the year have been forty-seven, making 665 since the work began. The Sailors' Home has been in operation twenty-seven years. The whole number of boarders has been 74,041. This one institution has saved to seamen and their relatives, by a fair estimate, $1,500,000. The number of boarders during the last year has been 983. They have deposited with the Superintendent $25,084, $15,049 of which was sent to relatives, and $5,819 to bank. The Colored Home was opened in 1839; 15,726 colored seamen had boarded there since it was first opened. During the last year 482 have been relieved, of which twenty-two shipwrecked and destitute have been received. The receipts into the treasury have been $50,865.35. Expenditures, $53,258.63.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The forty-third anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society took place last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle Church. The exercises were conducted by Revs. Dr. Thompson, Coe and Storrs; the latter preached the annual sermon. The annual report was read, which shows that 973 ministers are in the service of the society in 28 different States; the number of congregations and missionary stations supplied are 1,866; number of pupils in Sabbath Schools, 75,300; 74 churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year, and 60 have become self-supporting; 58 houses of worship have been completed, 115 repaired, and 32 others are now in process of erection. Receipts, $244,390.96; expenditures, $274,389.35, leaving $15,911.49 still due to missionaries for labor performed. The total of pledges in addition amounts to $142,575.97, and the balance in the treasury is only $4,222.91. The receipts exceed those of the previous year by $28,812.71.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Penny Rates Between England and America—Late International Despatches on the Subject.

The following return to an address of the House of Commons for "copy of an official letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a penny postage to and from the United States of America, and the despatch from the American Government to him on the same subject, and dated on or about the 29th January last, annexed to the said letter," was issued in London on April 27:

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, April 12, 1869.

MY LORD: Your Lordship will no doubt remember that soon after I received a despatch from my government on the subject of a cheaper oceanic letter postage between our two countries, I brought it to the attention of your Lordship as the best means of promoting the object. As the matter is now being considered by Parliament, I deem it my duty to place a copy of the despatch in your Lordship's hands, that you may be able, should it be called for, to communicate it to Parliament. That an increase in the letter correspondence between our countrymen, certain to be the result of a lower rate rate of postage than is now charged, will not only promote trade, but cultivate a mutual friendly feeling, there can be no doubt. And as such results would enure to the benefit of both nations by greatly promoting their power, prosperity and happiness, I trust that the measure favored by my government will receive the sanction of yours. Renewing, &c.,

(Signed) REVERDY JOHNSON.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.

SIR: Having submitted to Hon. Alexander W. Randall, the Postmaster General of the United States, your despatch of the 2d ultimo, enclosing a communication addressed to you by the Hon. Messrs. Towers, Bazley, Padfield, Dalglish, and many other distinguished members of the Parliament of Great Britain, recommending the adoption of a penny ocean postage, I have now to state in reply that the General Postal Department of the United States has always favored the establishment of cheap rates of letter postage between this country and Great Britain and Ireland. The Postmaster General is gratified that this reform is advocated by statesmen so well qualified to appreciate its importance, and trusts that they may be successful in inducing the General Post Department at London to consent to a further reduction of the rate of international postage to the lowest practicable standard. In negotiating the present convention, it was proposed and urged by the Postal Department to reduce the existing rate of international postage, when Her Majesty's authorities declined to make any reduction, but engaged to take the subject into consideration at the expiration of twelve months from the date at which the convention took effect. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement of the views of your government as may in your judgment be judicious and proper. I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Embezzler Arrested at Decatur, Ill.

From the Decatur Republican, May 7.

We were mistaken last week in stating that Peter Brooks embezzled the $100,000 from a Philadelphia banking house. The correct statement of the transaction shows us that, about the year 1861, this man Brooks was employed by Dr. Wm. Wright, a celebrated pill manufacturer of Philadelphia, as a carpenter in his establishment, and after working for him some time was transferred to the business of frosting pills. He gained the confidence of the doctor for his industry and honesty, and at the breaking out of the oil fever went to West Virginia to look at some oil lands. On his return it is said that he gave glowing accounts of the superior advantages of the country, and claimed to be well acquainted with the place. Dr. Wright, it is alleged, furnished him with $20,000 to purchase a tract of land which was rich in oil. The accused started for the field of operations, and formed a company under the name of the "Forest Oil and Lumber Company." After remaining there for some time he went into Illinois, took the name of John N. Clark, speculated largely in real estate, and represented himself as very wealthy. In Christian County he married a lady named Todd, having left a wife in Burlington, N. J.

From a communication published in the Taylorville *Flag*, written by his second wife, we learn that he treated her in a cruel and most unmanly manner, and that she had sought a divorce even before knowing anything of his criminal antecedents.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Praise, Blame and Caution.

From the Advance, May 6.

President Grant should have the earnest prayers of all good men. He did not more truly need them when he had them daily, and almost hourly, during his conflict with the rebellion. Two months of dealing with a swarm of office-seekers, backed by venal and dictatorial politicians, must have convinced him that he has now entered upon a harder warfare, in which he must encounter almost equal numbers with even worse fraud and impudence, and has opportunity to wear himself out with more certainty and less glory. That he has aimed to better the policy of the government in this respect will readily be conceded. He has made some excellent appointments for home and foreign service. He has sought to do justice to all parts of the country, and to all classes of loyal men. He has encouraged repentant rebels in the person of General Longstreet. He has trodden down the most inveterate, as it is the meanest, of American prejudices, by the appointment to office of men of color. He has put in power not a few of the old-time Abolitionists. Civilians and soldiers have shared in the distribution of posts of honor, and even the women have not been forgotten.

But it cannot be denied that his administration does not open with entire satisfaction, and that good intentions have to some extent been accompanied by weak deeds. It was a grave mistake (and even worse) to trifle with the highest office in his gift, by bestowing it as a mere compliment upon Mr. Washburne with the understanding that he should accept only to resign! It was another sad error to send to Montana as Governor, a man with such a published record as Mr. Ashley. The selection of sundry weak and incompetent persons for important posts, merely because of party services in the political campaign, or of personal friendship, has shaken the faith of not a few. *An emphatic leader in* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, *a week since, remonstrated not too soon, nor too earnestly, with the President.* He must go beyond the range of the small circle of his personal acquaintances, and in so doing must necessarily consult with others, and entrust many appointments to subordinates, holding these, however, to strict responsibility in this respect, and not hesitating a moment in the removal of the incompetent or corrupt. A noble trait in General Grant's military career was his ability to correct his own mistakes and to profit by past errors; we believe this is still part of his character, and that, with experience in his new position, he will rise above first blunders. Let us uphold him with our prayers.

He has occasion for them, also, in other lines of duty than that of making appointments to office; for great questions of internal economy and of foreign policy await his decision. How resolutely and directly he has warred upon "the ring" which fattened on the misdirection of Indian affairs, is known to all the world. That a General fresh from the triumphs of a long and bloody war, and elevated to the Presidency by reason of his military success, should at once ask the aid of the Friends in a difficult part of the national policy, seeking to end the conflicts with the Indian tribes by measures of justice and kindness, is an event almost unparalleled. This is the best use yet devised for "Quaker guns," and we trust it will be as successful in overawing the savages as was General Lee's employment of them in the repression of McClellan. Surely Christians should pray that a course so new and bold may lead to results which shall yet further extend the influence of gospel truth. The "whiskey ring" is yet to be dealt with, and will require skill as well as courage to subdue it. And in the management of our foreign relations with England, Spain and Mexico, the President will surely need continual Divine guidance to escape false positions, to avoid irritating measures, and to maintain our rights and honor without being insolent to the strong or oppressive to the weak, and without involving our country in the guilt and miseries of another war. Men of prayer, remember your President!

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Tries an Experiment, Which Results not as He Expected—The New Feeling Towards the Nigger in Indiana.

From the Toledo Blade.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait of Kentucky,)
May 1, 1869.

The Dimocrisy uv the country are not in that happy condishen jest at this time that I cood wish. The Satrap at the head uv the government, and his subordinit satraps at the head uv the departments, hev not left ez many openins ez they ought, for our good, and the reduckshen of the expenditoors uv the government so persistently follered up is death to us. We want groanin, but it must not be uv dismist clarks and army officers. Hed the government put a garrison into every town ez we profeside it wood, and cood we hev hed this summer, in addition, the potater rot, weevil, frost, locusts, floods, drouth, yeller fevery and cholery, we mite hev stood some chance uv carryin the fall elecshuns, for the people wood hev murmered. But ez long ez everything is smooth they laff at us when we insist upon a change, and say, jeeringly, "Go up bald head!"

And in addishen to these calamities we hev bin, or are jest about bein, deprived uv the nigger wich hez bin our chief and best holt. O, wat a backslidin there hez bin in this matter! O, wat a levelin there has bin uv the walls uv the Dimocratic Zion! O, wat a goin back there hez bin on Dimocratic cardinal principles!

Feelin an onceasin in my mind ez to the condishen uv the public mind in the Northern States on the adopshen uv the Fifteenth Amendment I determined to try a most hazardous experiment. I hed no fears uv Kentucky, nope. Kentucky will git ready to adopt an idea ninety years after date, but I felt that I wantid to be satisfied ez to the soundnis uv the Ohio and Ingeany Dimocrisy on this question.

To this end I determined to resort to strategy. I wanted to know precisely the feeling entertained in those States regardin the Afriken. I wanted to see with my own eyes the scornful look wich wuz formerly slung at Afric's sons; I wanted to here agin from Democratic lips that cheerin expression, "D—n the nigger, anyhow!" To accomplish this, I determined to personate a nigger, and in that guise to go boldly into Ingeany, announce myself ez an Afrikin nigger, determined to assert his rites, and note the result. I expected, uv course, to be hooted and reviled. I expected to be stoned and shot at, but I wood thereby kill two birds with one stun, viz.: I wood disgust the Ingeanians with nigger ekality, ez they wood see to wat it wuz leadin, and I cood exhibit my scars to Kentucky ez proof uv the stedfastnis uv their Northern friends.

Wat I determine upon I do. In my younger days the fust [illegible] in the possession of a hoss, wich resulted in my bein tried for grand larceny, and convictid thereof by 12 prejoodist jerymen, and my incarcerashen, from wich I wuz only releeved becoz my vote wuz needid to carry Pennsylvany for Bookanon, this masterpeece wuz conceeved and executed in less than four hours. Unforchinitly, the courts wuz nearly ez expeditius for four days thereafter I found myself in a Basteel.

I entered Ingeany ez a white man; I registered my name at a hotel ez a white man, but left it a nigger, which transformashen wuz accomplished by means uv burnt cork, in my room; wich transformashen wuz uv double yoose, ez it enabled me to git away without liquidatin my account, wich otherwise wood hev bin impossible. The county in wich I landid was a close one, the two parties bein nearly tied, neither havin fifty votes to spare, and there bein over a hundred niggers in the county, the Afrikin will, ef he votes, [illegible], hold the balance uv power.

With my face and hands blackt to the color uv nite, and assumin the character uv a preacher in the M. E. Afrikin Church, wich character I cood assoom, ez the burnt cork hid the acquired color uv my nose, I sallied forth boldly. Procoorin the locashen uv the leadin Dimocrat uv the county, wich was also the candidate for Sheriff, I sought him out and demandid a subscripshen for a Afrikin Church, wich I asserted I wuz destrous uv erectin in the east part uv the county, and uv wich I wuz to be pastor in charge, holdin myself at the time in sich a posishen that a kick kood do but little damage.

I wuz not kickt!

On the contrary quite the reverse! The gushin candidate kindly, blandly, and winningly begged me to be seated; he askt me with tears uv interest gushin from his eyes, ez to the prospex uv our Zion; ez to how many we numbered, male and female, adult and youthful, and whether or not we coodent indulge a reasonable hope that many more uv our color mightn't be indoost to leave the South and settle in the county.

Hopin to frighten him with nigger emigrashen, wich I hed heerd him denounce not a year before in ommitigatid terms, I anserd promptly that I wuz even then arrangin for the removal uv three thousand into the county.

"Thank the Lord!" sed he. "The admirashen I feel for the Afrikins—the respeck I hev for their many qualities of head and heart make me say, in the language uv the inspired writer, 'The more the merrier.' Here is my humble contribooshen to your church," sed he, handin me $10, "take it, and may the Lord bless its yoose. And next fall, after the amendment is ratified, and your people git the rites which wuz allus theirs, I trust you will remember at the polls them wich hev stood your friends, uv whom I am wich."

Dumfounded I staggered over to another who was candidate for Treasurer, and to my surprise and horror he not only give me $10, but took me by the arm in a most affectionate manner, and insistid on takin me round and assistin me in raisin the amount I needid. Feelin that so far ez hatin the nigger was concerned, all wuz lost, I recklessly went with him, and reely did raise $150 cash off uv the candidates for the county offices, and one wich desires to okepy a seat in Congris. Only wunst wuz this wretch non plussed. Turning a corner sharp we came upon suthin like fifteen gentlemen who wuz a workin on the streets with a ball and chain attached to em. The minit his eyes struck em he loosed his holt of me and shot ahead, keepin in advance till we turned the next corner.

"Why this manœuver?" askt I, thankful that he had even that much uv original Democratic feelin in him.

"My dear sir!" replied he, "You will excuse me, but the fact is I'm in a prekarious sitooashen. I'm a candidate, and its close. Them gentlemen with the ball and chain hev votes, and they hev a most crood prejoodis agin those uv your color. We must humor their idiosyncrasies, till we kin correct 'em. The time is comin, and I'm laborin for it nite and da, when it will all be removed. My deer sir, at the polls this fall will you and your fock remember the sacrificis I hev made and am makin?"

But I did come to *greef*. One uv these candidates insisted upon takin me, nigger ez he sposed me to be, home to his house to dinner. Injoodishus ez it wuz I went, and ther met my fate. He led me to a chamber, and without thinkin uv the burnt cork on my hands, I undertook to wash em, which I make a pint uv doin regierly twice a week. The first splash in the water showed me my blunder. Off come the color and I stood afore him a white man in disguise. He gave one look at my hands, and then the kickin! Ignominyusly he led me to the front door, and one kick landid me on the sidewalk. Thank Heaven he coodent kick the $160 out uv my breeches pocket!

It is needlis to pursoo this disgustin subjick further.

Ez a nigger I wuz welcomed; when it wuz known that I wuz a white man I wuz ignominyusly kickt! Is this the beginin uv a new order of things? Is the niggers to receive all the smiles hereafter uv Democrats who want office? I fear me. No sooner is ther a probability uv this race gittin a vote than the Dimocratic leaders, forgittin ther proud Caucashen blood, forgittin the difference in anatomical structer of the two races, and forgittin that the minnit they give the nigger a vote, ther daughter must all marry niggers; they forgit all this, and cuddle with em the same ez they allus hev with other inferior classes.

I returned home weary and sad, and silent. I hed nothin to say to Bascom; no cheerin words to sling at Deekin Pogram. They didn't know wat I went for nor how I went, nor shel they ever know. I am, however, satisfied that I must immajitly make a shift into suthin. My time here is rapidly drawin to a close—the shadders is closin round me, and the nite is at hand.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Post Master.)

The Indians.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP WITCHITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, April 23.

Since writing you on the evening of the 19th, twenty lodges of Cheyennes, belonging to the band under Little Robe, who surrendered to General Custar, on the edge of the Staked Plains, during the latter part of March, and have since been the recipients of Uncle Sam's bounty at this camp, without having first gained the permission of the District Commander, and evidently with malice in their hearts, "took up their beds and walked," since which time they have not been heard from. The "nice young men" who remain here, "as good Indians should," told our worthy Inspector, when on his regular semi-weekly counting excursion, the day after these "rascals violated their plighted honor," that they had "gone hunting!" Had they finished the sentence by "adding scalps and horses," they would have told but the truth. This makes one hundred and twenty lodges, of the one hundred and sixty captured by Custar who have started north to join Tall Bull on the Kansas border, making at the lowest estimate six hundred warriors, now ready for hostile demonstrations in the vicinity of the Republican, Solomon, and Saline Creeks, north of the Arkansas River. The Indians expressed supreme contempt for the military here, and openly said after one sleep, "Primo Tivo" [illegible] "so catch 'em." No effort was made to follow them; and their absence would not have been discovered, but for the information of some worthless red rascal, who, to curry and gain favor, and get more sugar and coffee, and following the example set him by some white chiefs, turned tale-bearer, and gave information of his neighbors' misdeeds. [illegible] have, in the last ten days, arrived in abundance, and [illegible]

MURDER TRIAL.

Continuation of the Trial of Arthur Devine for the Killing of Francis McVey.

The Case for the People Closed—Introduction of Witnesses on Behalf of the Accused.

Testimony of Many Persons who Saw the Affray—Interesting Evidence.

Large Attendance in Court.

MORNING SESSION.

The case of Arthur Devine, charged with the murder of Francis McVey, was resumed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning before His Honor Judge Williams. The court-room was crowded by a large and interested audience.

MR. CHARLES H. REED,

State's Attorney, stated that the case for the prosecution was closed, with the exception of one witness, who would prove that the four-barrelled Sharp's revolver produced in court was the weapon taken from the prisoner. It was in possession of Sergeant Craney, of the Twelfth Street Police Station, but as he did not take it *from the prisoner*, it was necessary to produce the person who did. If the defence consented to the examination of the witness, the People would close and the defence might proceed without further delay.

The counsel for the defence acquiesced in the arrangement.

MR. ROBERT HERVEY,

opened for the defence. He referred to the importance of the case, as regards the prisoner, and implored the jury to give him a just and impartial trial. The previous character of Devine was untarnished, and it was sad to see him, now, arraigned for the highest offence known to the law. But it should be remembered that he was there in self-defence, having defended his life from an unprovoked attack made by a dangerous and excited man. They would show that McVey was an athletic, violent and turbulent man, who loved to move in an atmosphere of turmoil and difficulty; also, that he went to that factory to wreak his vengeance, or, as he expressed it, "take it out of the hide," of the man who discharged him. They would prove by a woman, who knew him in his boyhood, that he was then unruly and wild. On the fatal morning that lady, Mrs. Ball, met him and remarked that he was "playing the weaver," or idling, when deceased replied that he had "got the sack," when she said "better men than he had got the sack." He then remarked that "he was going down to the shop to knock hell out of that big beggar of hell." She advised him not to do so; that his wages were safe, and he could get them any time, but he again expressed his intention of "knocking hell" out of Devine. He went to the shop and met Peter Devine, but he was not the "big beggar of hell." He inquired for Arthur, and being told that he would be there in the afternoon, he went away and returned. It would be shown that he said "he would have the beggar's life." There was rancor in his heart against Arthur, and when he got his wages he made an unprovoked and wanton attack upon Arthur. This attack upon a man in his own castle was enough to engender uncontrollable passion. McVey struck Peter in the eye, and inquired for Arthur, who was not present, in order that he might wreak his vengeance upon him. He got Arthur in a corner of the office, and getting his head under his arm, began to pummel his face. He was shoved out of the office, by a man named McDonough, and was followed by Arthur to see what was to follow. Devine saw him picking up a piece of iron, to complete the work he had commenced. Devine then fired the shot, and the deceased died shortly afterward. Another moment and Devine might have been killed. If ever there was a case in which man was justified in using violence to save his life it was this. He carried the pistol because his life had frequently been threatened before, and it was for purposes of self-defence that he carried it. The crime was not murder, but, at most, a case of excusable homicide. It will be necessary for the prosecution to prove conclusively and beyond any possible hypothesis, that the pistol shot, and that alone, was the cause of death. The *post mortem* was manifestly insufficient, the brain, heart, or abdominal viscera, were not examined, but when the physician found what he supposed was the cause of death, he stopped and went no farther. He might continue at much greater length, but there was no necessity for it. He begged the close and careful attention of the jury to the evidence that would be placed before them, and implored them to weigh it calmly and judicially, and he felt confident his client would be acquitted.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID BALL.

David Ball, sworn: Examined by Mr. Wirt Dexter. Lives at No. 267 West Tyler street; came to Chicago in 1863; is an engineer on the Allegheny propeller, running between Grand Rapids and Chicago; has been on her five seasons; has a family; knows the defendant personally since 1863; did not know deceased; lived last autumn half a mile from Devine's house.

Mr. Dexter. Were you there last fall when he was beaten?

Mr. Reed objected to the question, as it was irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Dexter said he wanted to show that Devine was beaten by four or five ruffians last fall and was left for dead, and that they would try to prove deceased was one of the party. They also wanted to show that Mr. Ball gave Devine the pistol and told him it was his duty to defend himself.

Mr. Reed objected, as it would be making the defendant witness for himself. If they could prove that the deceased was one of the assailants last fall it would be perfectly legitimate, and he would not object.

Mr. Dexter wanted to explain how the accused came in possession of the pistol, as it might be inferred that he was a quarrelsome man.

Mr. Reed said the assault on the accused last fall was no evidence, for he may have deserved it or provoked that assault.

His Honor rebuked the audience for the demonstration, reminding them that a court of justice was no place for ebullitions of feeling, and the County Jail was where they could be lodged if again applauded. He would allow the witness to show how the defendant came in possession of the pistol.

Examination resumed: Witness saw Devine lying wounded in his own house; his head was plastered all over; he felt for him, and taking his pistol out of his pocket told him to take it and defend himself; saw Mr. Newbern and Mrs. Devine at the house on that occasion; Devine was lying down; thinks this was the first Monday in December; sailed in the Allegheny last year; got in here about the 25th of November; the interview occurred after the propeller was laid up; thinks he saw the pistol at the inquest; it was the one he gave Devine.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. D. Driscoll—It was a four-barrelled Sharp's pistol, gold-plated on the barrel, and silver-mounted on the stock; a small pistol; had no marks upon it by which he could identify it, but would know it by its curved stock; did not think it was the only pistol made by the company; saw it in the hands of the Coroner; knew it by the plating; it had not been fired.

Mr. Driscoll here handed the witness a pistol and asked if it was the one.

Witness. It looks like the pistol; it is very like it; I know it by the stock; there's more of the stock than the plating when it was in the hands of the Coroner.

TESTIMONY OF SIMON NEWBERN.

Simon Newbern, sworn; Examined by Mr. Dexter. I reside at No. 47 Pearce street; have lived here fifteen or sixteen years; have a wife, but no family; am a builder and stone-cutter; have known the accused about fourteen or fifteen years; several nights when he was beaten I stayed with him at his house in December; stayed with him several nights when he was threatened; two or three days after he was bruised; he was not fit for business for two or three weeks after; I saw Ball give him the pistol; Ball felt sorry when he saw Devine laid up and cut so badly; the head was open and the scalp cut; Ball had the pistol in his pocket and took out the pistol, and said, "Take that and defend yourself, and don't be killed by a lot of ruffians." Devine refused to take the pistol at first; this was on the Monday night after Devine was beaten; the pistol was rusted then that had been made; went home with Devine when he was afraid, as there were so many men lurking around; they would stand at night, after the shop was closed; did not hear anyone else say anything about threats; saw two or three men following him going home with Devine, and one of Devine's men said they were going to lay in wait for Devine; witness was armed with a club.

Cross-examined: By Mr. Reed. Devine's head was not swelled so large as two heads; Devine's eyes were nearly blinded; he talked feebly; knew witness by his voice; Barney, a man working for Devine, told him about the threats made by the three men; witness did not know their surname; he said Jack King, and he believed there were the three men; witness did not know that Devine was threatened for; did not hear the Kings make threats; it was not his place to inquire why the threats were made; had heard them make threats against Devine a dozen times; it was probably for discharging them; did not think it was because Devine did not pay their wages, or had trouble with them; heard persons make threats against Devine in a saloon, on Canal street; they said they were going to lick him; did not hear them say what they were going to lick him for; there were three men present; told Devine that he heard them threaten to beat him; was not a detective, and did not "spot" or mark the men; would not know them again; the men that were lurking stood behind a wood-pile; did not think it right for three men to be behind a wood-pile; considers two or three men standing behind a wood-pile "lurking;" saw no weapons; did not hear them speak; could not tell whether they were white or black men; could not see their faces; the man with him was on the side next the wood-pile and could see the men better; he remarked that they were the men that threatened Devine.

ADJOURNED.

The court adjourned at 12:30 until 2 p. m. An application by the jury for the daily papers was granted, the Court directing the bailiff to cut out the reports of the trial.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court re-assembled at 2 p. m. The room was even more crowded than in the forenoon.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HARTNETT.

John Hartnett, called: Examined by Mr. Reed. I am a policeman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; got a revolver in Mr. Devine's office on April 3d (identifies the revolver); the clerk gave it to me, and said it was the one the shooting was done with.

TESTIMONY OF DR. REYNOLDS.

Dr. Wm. E. Reynolds, sworn: Examined by Mr. Anthony. He said: I am a physician of fifteen years' residence in Chicago; knew Mr. Devine five years; frequently attended him; saw him in November, when called to dress severe wounds on his head; the head was one mass of cuts and bruises; he was weak, and bleeding profusely; one wound was on the top of the head, one on the eye, the latter a contused wound; he was in a very critical condition; saw Devine a week previous; prescribed for him subsequent to the injury in November; this was about the 29th of November; he was feverish and in a precarious condition for ten or twelve days; the wounds on his head were very severe; the scalp was torn 2½ inches; all the wounds extended to the base of the skull; prescribed for him some days previous to this shooting; saw him at various times up to a month or six weeks ago; prescribed for him about a month ago, for inflammation of the lungs; visited him in jail the day after the shooting, and found a contusion under the right eye; the eye was black; there was also a contusion on the right ear, and bruises on the neck and right shoulder.

TESTIMONY OF DR. M'CREA.

Dr. W. McCrea, sworn; Examined by Mr. Hervey. I have been a surgeon for 17 years; came to Chicago in 1863; know the defendant; saw the defendant in jail after the accident; found a contused wound round the eye, another on the ear; also, an abrasion of the cuticle; the eye was black, and there was tumefaction extending back to the molar; the injury upon the ear seemed to have been done with the hand, or some hard substance; the remainder of the witness' testimony was in substance tantamount to that of the last witness.

Mr. Reed. Do you call the shooting of a man to death, an accident?

Witness. I was not there, and don't know.

Mr. Reed. Do you want to swear as hard as you can for Devine?

Witness. I don't, and I want you distinctly to understand that!

Mr. Reed. I understand that and many other things. Come down to the level of common men, and tell me in the language of common men what an abrasion of the cuticle is.

Witness. It is inflammation of the adipose tissue, caused by the congestion of the sanguinary fluid that circulates through the system. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reed. You can go now; you know too much for me!

[The witness spoke in mysterious medical technicalities, causing much amusement in court.]

TESTIMONY OF MARY BALL.

Mary Ball said: I know McVey personally; knew him first in Greenock, Scotland; knew him since September in this city; remember his death; saw him at 10 a. m. on the same day the shooting took place; saw him in Canal street near Polk street; he spoke to me first; he said, "hallo;" I replied, "O! Francey"; was surprised to see him; thought he was working at Devine's; asked him if he was seeing the "weaver" [illegible]

MURDER TRIAL.

Continuation of the Trial of Arthur Devine for the Killing of Francis McVey.

The Case for the People Closed—Introduction of Witnesses on Behalf of the Accused.

Testimony of Many Persons who Saw the Affray—Interesting Evidence.

Large Attendance in Court.

MORNING SESSION.

The case of Arthur Devine, charged with the murder of Francis McVey, was resumed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning before His Honor Judge Williams. The court-room was crowded by a large and interested audience.

MR. CHARLES H. REED,

State's Attorney, stated that the case for the prosecution was closed, with the exception of one witness, who would prove that the four-barrelled Sharp's revolver produced in court was the weapon taken from the prisoner. It was in possession of Sergeant Craney, of the Twelfth Street Police Station, but as he did not take it from the prisoner, it was necessary to produce the person who did. If the defence consented to the examination of the witness, the People would close and the defence might proceed without further delay.

The counsel for the defence acquiesced in the arrangement.

MR. ROBERT HERVEY.

opened for the defence. He referred to the importance of the case, as regards the prisoner, and implored the jury to give him a just and impartial trial. The previous character of Devine was untarnished, and it was sad to see him, now, arraigned for the highest offence known to the law. But it should be remembered that he was there in self-defence, having defended his life from an unprovoked attack made by a dangerous and excited man. They would show that McVey was an athletic, violent and turbulent man, who loved to move in an atmosphere of turmoil and difficulty; also, that he went to that factory to wreak his vengeance, or, as he expressed it, "take it out of the hide," of the man who discharged him. They would prove by a woman, who knew him in his boyhood, that he was then unruly and wild. On the fatal morning that lady, Mrs. Ball, met him and remarked that he was "playing the weaver," or idling, when deceased replied that he had "got the sack," when she said "better men than he had got the sack." He then remarked that "he was going down to the shop to knock hell out of that big beggar of hell." She advised him not to do so; that his wages were safe, and he could get them any time, but he again expressed his intention of "knocking hell" out of Devine. He went to the shop and met Peter Devine, but he was not the "big beggar of hell." He inquired for Arthur, and being told that he would be there in the afternoon, he went away and returned. It would be shown that he said "he would have the beggar's life." There was rancor in his heart against Arthur, and when he got his wages he made an unprovoked and wanton attack upon Arthur. This attack upon a man in his own castle was enough to engender uncontrollable passion. McVey struck Peter in the eyes, and inquired for Arthur, who was not present, in order that he might wreak his vengeance upon him. He got Arthur in a corner of the office, and getting his head under his arm, began to pummel his face. He was shoved out of the office by a man named McDonough, and was followed by Arthur to see what was to follow. Devine saw him picking up a piece of iron, to complete the work he had commenced. Devine then fired the shot, and the deceased died shortly afterward. Another moment and Devine might have been killed. If ever there was a case in which man was justified in using violence to save his life it was this. He carried the pistol because his life had frequently been threatened before, and it was for purposes of self-defence that he carried it. The crime was not murder, but, at most, a case of excusable homicide. It will be necessary for the prosecution to prove conclusively and beyond any possible hypothesis, that the pistol shot, and that alone, was the cause of death. The post mortem was manifestly insufficient, the brain, heart, or abdominal viscera, were not examined, but when the physician found what he supposed was the cause of death, he stopped and went no further. He might continue at much greater length, but there was no necessity for it. He begged the close and careful attention of the jury to the evidence that would be placed before them, and implored them to weigh it calmly and judicially, and he felt confident his client would be acquitted.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID BALL.

David Ball, sworn: Examined by Mr. Wirt Dexter. Lives at No. 102 West Tyler street; came to Chicago in 1855; is an engineer on the Allegheny propeller; [illegible] known the defendant personally since 1852; did not know deceased; lived last summer a half mile from Devine's [illegible]

Mr. Dexter. Were you there last fall when he was beaten?

Mr. Reed objected to the question, as it was irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Dexter said he wanted to show that Devine was beaten by four or five ruffians last fall and was left for dead, but was not sure they could prove deceased was one of the party. [illegible]

[illegible]

The court adjourned at 12:30 until 2 p. m. [illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court re-assembled at 2 p. m. The room was even more crowded than in the forenoon. [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF DR. REYNOLDS.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF DR. M'CREA.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF MARY BALL.

[illegible] "knock hell out of that big-headed bagger"; he then swore by —— that he would go; he left and went in the direction of the shop; did not see him until he was dead; heard in the evening Devine had shot a man; was excited because her husband worked there; then went to McVey's boarding house and saw him lying dead; the thought struck her that McVey was the man shot, on account of his demeanor in the morning; know a man named Daniel Murphy; saw him at the house where McVey lay dead; heard him say something to the effect that Devine was bloodthirsty, and any man who would work in the shop was a cur; Murphy was excited; he said he would never work again in Devine's shop, and no man would.

Cross-examined: My husband works in Devine's shop; he worked there since he came to this country; Polk street runs east and west; Devine's shop is on Polk street; saw McVey the Sunday before his death; did not speak to him then; spoke to him a month before that; asked him why he did not call and see us in our new house; that was all that passed between us; met McVey on the same side as Devine's shop, on Polk street; told her husband the words he said; conversed with Devine in the jail; could not say how often she saw him in jail; does not keep a diary of her visits; her husband went with her sometimes, at other times Mrs. Wiseman went with her; was in the jail this forenoon; was there two or three days ago; guess it was Monday; Mr. Devine's wife went with her on Monday; had a conversation with Mr. Hervey about what McVey said; he sent for me; guess it was a man came for me; Devine did not say anything to me about the case; recollect the exact words McVey said; he said "he was going to knock hell out of that big-headed bagger," or something to that effect; do not know the words he mumbled; told him he had best not go to Devine's; he struck his hands and seemed determined; looked around to see if he crossed Polk street; heard somebody was shot about 3 o'clock; saw McVey about half-past 10 in the morning; when I heard of the shooting I thought of my husband working there; never said to anybody that Mr. Devine was not to blame, or that I was sorry for him; never said I would blacken the character of McVey on the trial.

In reply to Mr. Hervey, witness said she did not think her husband was shot, but thought of him as he worked in the shop.

In reply to Mr. Bishop, a juror, witness said she thought, from the conversation in the morning, that it was McVey was shot, and believing that went up to his boarding house.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK BLISS.

Frank Bliss: Examined by Mr. Hervey. I am a bookkeeper for Devine Brothers; was employed in that capacity on April 3d; was there two months at that time; knew McVey by name and by sight; he commenced work in the shop March 9th; his wages were first computed by the hour at 27½ cents an hour for 9 hours a day; when he worked 10 hours he got $2.75 per day; for two weeks before McVey was shot, he worked at the latter rate; he was paid for the week previous at $2.75 a day; he did not work out the whole week previous to the 3d of April; he left on Friday, April 2, at 4 p. m.; did not see him when he left; saw him next day between 10 and 11 o'clock, in front of the shop; the shop fronts to the south on Polk street, between Beach and Canal; the buildings are 10 feet back from the line of the sidewalk; the office is built off from the shop at the west end and fronts on Polk street; the office is about 14 feet square; there is in it a desk, safe and four chairs; one window looks west and the other south towards Polk street; the desk stood with one end against the south wall, and extended out into the office about six feet; it is three feet wide; on the 3d of April McVey spoke about his money, and I replied I would be back in a moment, as I was then going out; Mr. Devine was in the office; did not see him in the shop, or going in; was absent three minutes from the office; on returning found Peter Devine there, but not McVey; next saw him at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in the office; Arthur Devine sat back of me reading; McVey said he wanted his money; asked him his time, and handed him $13.90 due him; it was in an envelope; told him how much there was; he said he worked four days and eight hours that week, and had somebody's time; told him he had no back time, and that was all that was coming to him; Mr. Devine told him to call again when Peter came, and he would make the pay all right; Arthur told him he would have to wait until Peter came; Peter was not in at the time; McVey said he had come for his money and wanted it; [illegible] ordered him to leave the office; McVey doubled up his fists and called Devine a "beggar of hell"; heard Devine say "Oh," as if he was struck; McVey got Devine's head under his arm and was striking him, and the blood was flowing from Devine's face; they were near the window in the office; McVey was near the wall; I was afraid he would kill Devine before I could get help; called, and McDonough and Houston ran into the office and pulled McVey off Devine; saw McVey pushed out by Houston; heard the report of a pistol and some one say "I'm shot;" did not see McVey after the shot was fired until next day at the inquest; saw Devine after the shot; blood was running out of one of his ears, and his right eye was badly swollen; his coat was badly torn; saw him arrested; handed the pistol to a policeman; it was a four-shooter; think that (pistol shown) is the weapon; Devine was arrested five or eight minutes after the shooting; he gave the pistol to me, and remained in the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Driscoll: Devine said "he guessed he had shot him;" McVey did not say anything to Devine at first; my time and his did not agree; his time would make more money than mine; he did not say how much back time he had; Devine opened the door and told McVey to leave; two men came when I signalled to them; Murphy was working ten or twelve feet from the office; think he stopped working; Arthur Devine told me [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HOUSTON.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS GLASGOW.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF J. J. RYDER.

[illegible]

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

[illegible] her dress, penetrating below the left breast, striking a rib and breaking off the point of the dagger. The wound is not dangerous.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Circuit Court.

George Peabody v. George N. Taylor. Ejectment for the southeast quarter of Section 14, 13, north, range 2, east 4 p. m., (Marshall County). Final judgment for plaintiff.

NEW SUITS.

Thomas Henry, survivor, etc., v. James T. and Thomas Flood. Assumpsit. Damages, $4,000.

MANDAMUS.

Henry Schoellkopf v. Henry A. Kohn and Simon Rothschild. Petition for mandamus to cause the removal, under the act of Congress down to 1867, of a proceeding in chancery to the jurisdiction of this Court. The controversy is concerning a piece of property claimed by Kohn, who is a resident of New York. Early in February he made affidavit of prejudice, and tendered bond to Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court, asking an order of transfer. Judge Jameson declined to make the transfer, in part upon questions not raised by counsel, but in view of what he conceived to be the "duty of a State Court itself, to watch the rather too prevalent disposition of the Federal Courts to usurp jurisdiction," and in part because he thought the law did not reach the case where the co-defendant was a resident of Illinois.

United States District Court.

In the matter of Isaac Jones, of Dixon, Lee County, bankrupt: involuntary proceeding by R. S. Jaffray & Co. The question of denial of bankruptcy was tried and the following verdict rendered.

We the jury find the defendant guilty of acts of bankruptcy, in this, that being a merchant he has suspended, at the time when they were due respectively, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper for a period of fourteen days to wit: on two notes for $2,068.45 and $1,588.30.

NEW AND ENTERTAINING.

An interesting and novel question was presented to Judge Drummond yesterday. The matter of the opposition to the discharge of Julius Herdinreach, of Chicago, coming on for trial, in order, it appeared that there had been an examination of the bankrupt and of his brother Charles before the Register, upon suggestion of James and Mary Kerwin, opposing creditors of the bankrupt. After depositions taken, they had not paid the fees, wherefore the Register, Lincoln Clark, Esq., had declined to send the depositions forward. These parties were creditors for the amount of a judgment taken in an action of trespass, for somewhere about two hundred dollars. There was one other creditor, Mr. Shirley, for $100, lawyer's fees. He, too, had objected to the discharge, but he withdrew from the field. An attorney named Brainerd represented the opposing creditors.

The specification of opposition recites that before the judgment became a lien, but after it was rendered against the bankrupt, he had, with intent to defraud his creditors, fraudulently transferred to his brother title to real estate.

The Court made an order that the depositions be produced in court, when Mr. Clark, the Register, came. He stated that he had the depositions in his hand, and that he wished merely to say that they had not been paid for, and he felt confident they would not be paid for unless he were allowed to retain possession. Of course, he was ready to yield to any order of the Court in the premises, but he desired the Court to consider whether he, as Register, was bound to take depositions, at an expense of time and labor, but without security for the recompense allowed by law.

The Court thought the Register need not take any depositions, unless he was paid for them; but, in this case, the depositions were taken as Register—as an officer of the Court. Of course, if application had been made to the Court for security for costs, as a condition on which the case should proceed, the Court would have required it to be given, and an order had just been made in that regard.

The Court inquired whether the opposing creditors were irresponsible.

Mr. Brainerd, their attorney, stated that he believed they were, beyond doubt. At the time the judgment was obtained they kept a boarding house, but they had broken that up and gone he knew not where.

The Court inquired as to the expense of the deposition.

Mr. Clark stated that it amounted to about $24. He had made an effort to collect the bill from the attorneys, but had been unsuccessful.

The Court looked upon this as a matter of discretion, and he had some doubts whether it was quite proper to exercise it in behalf of those opponents of the discharge.

Mr. Brainerd thought the proceeding would afford an opportunity to the officers of the court to obtain their pay.

Mr. Clark suggested, as a question for the consideration of the Court, whether it was professionally right for attorneys to procure the taking of depositions when they have reason to believe the party cannot pay for the work.

The Court declared that it was not right, and was unprofessional. In all these cases, if the Register doubted the responsibility of the parties, he thought he could require a deposit of money, from day to day, as a condition precedent to going on. He thought that no attorney should ask a deposition to be taken when he had reason to believe payment would not be made.

The cause was then tried, the depositions being allowed to be read, and a verdict of not guilty returned.

ORDER.

Hereafter, in all cases in bankruptcy, before exceptions or specifications in opposition to the discharge of any bankrupt shall be filed, the creditor or other party contesting the discharge, shall file a bond or stipulation for costs.

In Bankruptcy.

Dismissal of Opposition [illegible] Albion K. Norris, of Dixon, Lee County.

Adjudication [illegible] Henry W. Hyde, of Chicago; John L. Card, of Chicago; Frank P. Terry, of Chicago (involuntary).

Circuit Court.

The trial of Arthur Devine, for murder, is still in progress. It is expected that the hearing of evidence will be concluded by [illegible]

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Martin Battershall et al. v. S. B. McCormick. Decree making perpetual the injunction restraining defendants from closing or obstructing an alley described as commencing at a point on the south line of Madison street, 151¾ feet east from the northwest corner of Block 3, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of west half of northeast quarter Section 17, 39, 14; thence south 120 feet, east 16 feet; thence north, parallel with the east line of Throop street 120 feet, to Madison street; thence west, along the south line of Madison street 16 feet, to the place of beginning.

DOUBLE QUICK—MARCH.

Emma F. Lincoln v. Fayette Lincoln. Bill filed, answered, and decree of divorce on the ground [illegible]

NEW SUITS.

James Welch v. James Wilson, John Cunningham and D. C. Terney. Trespass. Damages [illegible]

Emerson W. Scott v. Asahel and Lucius S. Pierce. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,500.

Superior Court.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Willard S. Lasher. Verdict, defendant not guilty. [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDGMENT.

John Snowell et al. v. Catharine Berner. For $161.02.

IN CHANCERY.

James Redican v. Bernard Fowler. Decree dismissing bill.

REAL ESTATE.

John W. Trowbridge and wife v. Lorenzo Lyon et al. Decree of partition of south half of northwest quarter, and the north half of southwest quarter of Section 24, 41, 13 (154.82 acres).

[illegible]

SLANDER AND DIVORCE.

Rebecca Strauss v. Emanuel Strauss. [illegible]

NEW SUITS.

Charles Beardslee and Brothers v. Patrick Reilley, of Alexander County. Assumpsit. Damages, $500.

Frederick Boese v. Adam G. Inness et als. [illegible]

[illegible]

cause or provocation he wilfully and unlawfully deserted and abandoned her.

County Court.

Estate of Dennis Ryan. Will proved, and Margaret Ryan (widow) appointed to administer, with the will annexed, under bond of $3,400.

Elvinah C. Kinzie was appointed guardian of Laura M. Kinzie, under bond of $10,000.

UNPROFITABLE STEWARDSHIP.

Estate of Jeremiah H. Sullivan. In this case a new state of facts arose. Some years since Nathan Allen, Esq., was appointed to administer upon this estate. In the natural course of events, the estate was declared settled, proof of heirship was made and the proceeds distributed. One of the sons, a junior Jeremiah, had, however, gone to parts unknown, and information from those parts being unfrequent, he was accounted deceased, and counted out in the distribution. Yesterday, however, he turned up, presented himself in court, claimed his birthright, proved his title, and was ordered to receive his share of the estate—some hundreds of dollars—with interest; the administrator being also adjudged to pay the amount. When the distribution was had the entire proceeds of the estate went, and the administrator had neither taken a bond of indemnification nor to refund, wherefore Jeremiah, Jr., has a lien established upon his pocket-book.

Recorder's Court.

Caroline Lange v. Peter Yochem. Slander. Verdict not guilty. It appeared pretty clearly that the naughty name taken by plaintiff, as applied to herself, was meant by defendant for his spouse, who had left him.

JUDGMENT.

Daniel Elghme v. Albertus Neff. For $12.50.

Frederick A. Bragg v. Ezekiel R. Hooper and Daniel Eaton. For $1,935.60.

IN CHANCERY.

Anna C. Goodman v. Alfred D. Goodman. Decree of divorce. It appeared by the testimony of complainant, the only witness, that she has been resident in this city nineteen years, and that she married defendant here on the 3d day of September 1866—one child, a boy, now nineteen months of age, being born to them. About a year after the marriage, the husband commenced to be cruel and carried his course on so far that the wife was compelled to leave him. He had struck and beat her several times with his fist, and one time tried to choke her. She declared that she could not live with him. In this case the service upon the defendant was by leaving a copy of the subpœna at the said-to-be usual place of defendant's residence with Jane Goodman, a member of his family, a white person, and over the age of 10 years.

NEW SUIT.

Henry Koehler v. Johanna Koehler. Proceeding for divorce, on the ground of adultery. Complainant states that he was married to the defendant in the Kingdom of Saxony, on the 24th day of June, 1866. Early in the last year (in February) he migrated to this place, established himself in business and sent for his wife. She made her advent into Chicago on the 28th day of November last, and, in the following month, complainant avers, the necessities of business called him to Salt Lake City. He went and was absent until April, finding on his return his place as husband occupied by one John Hahn.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Before Justice Milliken.

W. P. Nail, alias Charles Thompson, had a final hearing on the charge of burglary. Officer Young, of Pinkerton's force, found him attempting to get into the basement of J. J. McGrath's store, No. 78 Randolph street. He had broken open one door and had almost demolished another when discovered. He said he was acquainted with Mr. McGrath, and went into the place where he was found, to remove his overalls. He called Mr. McGrath as a witness, and that gentleman testified that he had never known him to do anything out of the way. His Honor could not come to any other conclusion after considering the evidence adduced, than that the prisoner had gone there with a felonious intent, inasmuch as the store had been entered about two weeks since, through the door at which he was found, and several hundred dollars' worth of goods stolen. He was held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

—ANTHONY MURPHY went to John Kelley's saloon, on Milwaukee avenue, near Green street, last Friday night. Kelley asked him to have a glass of beer, and he accepted. He drank it, and says he remembers nothing more until he woke up in the morning and found he had on only a shirt and pair of pants. His other clothing and watch were missing. He went home and told his wife, and she visited the saloon to institute a search for the articles. She was met at the door by three "armed" men, who refused her admittance. She reported this fact to her husband, and he caused the arrest of Kelley and charged him with robbery. The examination was continued until this afternoon, Kelley furnishing bail for his appearance.

—PAULINA BENNETT, a junk dealer, was charged with receiving stolen goods. H. W. Mathews missed some brass friction pieces, used on threshing machines, from his manufactory, and found them in Paulina's shop. A lot of iron belonging to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad was also found there. She was held in $500 bail for trial.

—THOMAS O'CONNER was up for drunkenness on Tuesday, and was fined $4. He told the Justice he had a wife and child dependent upon him, and that he would never drink any more. The execution was suspended, and he was released. Yesterday afternoon he was arraigned upon the same charge. He made the same promise, but it wouldn't do. In default of $4 he went to the Bridewell.

—JOSEPH R. —— was drunk. He stooped down to roll up his pants, tumbled over upon the sidewalk, and rolled into the gutter. He was fined [illegible] for taking dirt from the public highway.

[illegible]

Before Justice Sturtevant.

[illegible]

Before Justice Quinn.

A MAN NAMED ANDERSON was setting out trees in Washington Park yesterday morning. He had left his horse standing on the street crossing, and Officer Wagner coming up told him to take it to the side. [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12.

The notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, inviting proposals through the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the sale to the government of 5-20 bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, specifies that payment for them is to be made in currency, and the proposals to be made to sell the bonds "flat," that is, including the accrued interest, just as they have always been quoted in the market. To this last part of the specifications a New York journal makes, with good reason, a very decided objection, and urges that the Secretary change the mode of making the bid, so that the bid shall be to sell the bond alone without the accrued interest, or rather that the seller shall get the accrued interest in addition to the price of the bond. The object in having the Secretary make the change is to change the present custom of quoting bonds "flat," which always requires a complicated calculation on the part of a would-be purchaser to find out which are the cheapest. [illegible]

[illegible]

per cent. The circular of a San Francisco produce commission house says: "The prospects favor abundant harvests, although the continued cold northwest winds, which have prevailed for the last week or so, may cause short straw and lighter grain than would have been otherwise. Wool clip is coming in excellent condition."

The demand for money in the local market has increased some during the past few days, but is not yet equal to the supply of loanable funds at the command of the banks, and some of them are finding use for all their money in the demands of regular customers are taking outside paper; this is particularly the case with the banks most intimately connected with the grain trade. On the whole, money is quite easy yet.

Some light shipments of currency continue to go out to the Northwest, but the amount coming in from other directions is thought to be greater, so that the tendency is still to accumulate here.

Exchange continues steady at par for sales between banks. Rates at the counter are also unchanged, bankers selling to customers and remitting for country banks at 1-10 premium, and taking straight sight bills on New York at par and grain bills at 1-10 discount.

Great excitement evidently continues to prevail in the stock market in New York. The mention in yesterday's despatches that all doubts were removed in regard to the payment of the usual 5 per cent dividend on the common stock of the Northwestern was the precursor of an advance of nearly 5 per cent of that stock to-day. Many of the other shares experienced a nearly corresponding rise, and as long as money continues as abundant in New York as now, the great gambling games may go on swimmingly. But abundance of money does not prevent panics, nor is there ever much warning of their coming except such as prudent people may see in the boldness of the speculators.

Government bonds remain steady, the London quotation to-day was 79.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119⅝	120
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	127	[illegible]

Chicago City 7s (river improvement) sold in Boston on the 8th at 97½@97¾.

Below are the closing rates for government bonds in New York for the last four days:

[illegible]

The lowest and highest quotations for gold since April 1st were: [illegible] on April 8, and [illegible] on May 7. The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The inauguration of the sinking fund to-day, by the purchase of a million of 5-20s, excited considerable interest. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last:

[illegible]

The footings compare as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the stocks of grain in warehouse at New York on the dates named:

[illegible]

The following is the inspection of grain for tomorrow's bulletin: 50 cars wheat; 81 cars corn; 30 cars oats; 1½ cars rye, and 1½ cars barley. Total, 161 cars, or 70,000 bu. No canal.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a quiet set of markets, with a good degree of firmness. There was less variation in prices than usual; all closed steady.

Lake freights were again quiet, but firm. There was a little better inquiry for the lower lake ports, but a scarcity of vessels in that direction. Only two charters were reported, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo, by propeller, and 4½c for corn to Goderich, by sail.

Highwines were moderately active, and ½c lower, the market closing with sellers at 94c. Sales were made of 250 brls at 94c, and 50 brls in bond [illegible]

Provisions were very quiet, but with no particular change in quotations. [illegible]

[illegible]

independent, and inasmuch as most of the wheat, now in store, was transferred during the recent high price time, owners would have to submit to a loss of 2c per bu if they sold out at present quotations. Hence, the bulk of the sales were made from the fresh receipts of yesterday. There was moderate activity in options, principally in seller the month, at ½@¾c below the price of regular No. 2. No. 1 was in fair demand for milling purposes, and ranged 1c higher. No. 3 was more active on a wide range, according to location. On the Open Board the market was quoted at $1.13½@1.13¾c, seller the month. On 'Change it opened quiet and steady at yesterday's closing price, at $1.13½ for spot No. 2 spring, ruling quiet and firm till noon, then improved a ¼c under favorable advices from New York, and closed firm at $1.13¾@1.14. [illegible]

Corn was rather quiet and firm, with more buyers than sellers, holders being rather independent in view of the fact that the amount in store is much reduced, while the receipts are not expected to be heavy for some time to come, and a fair shipping demand is counted on. The offerings were light, chiefly in consequence of the weather not permitting the inspectors to determine the grade of the corn arrived per canal; none of which was reported among the receipts for tomorrow. Options were brisk. New and rejected were very slow of sale, especially the former. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened nominal and ½c better on No. 2 than the closing prices of yesterday, and unchanged on No. 1 at 55½ and 59@59½c, ruling steady at those prices till noon, then easing down slightly, but improved at noon, No. 1 advancing to 60½c under New York advices. The market closed steady at 60c and 58c. [illegible]

Oats were dull and lower, principally in consequence of the weak tenor of New York advices—a result foreshadowed twenty-four hours previously, though not generally understood. There were free sellers all through the session and few buyers, and operators seemed to expect a still further decline, though stocks are really light for the season. [illegible]

Rye was quiet and ½c lower than yesterday, closing at the outside prices paid. [illegible]

Barley was entirely nominal at $1.65@1.70 for No. 2. [illegible]

There was an exceedingly light demand for seeds, and prices were little better than nominal. We quote sales of clover at [illegible] and timothy at [illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges for storage, unless otherwise expressed.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Marine News.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines were PULMONARY, TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Townsend, [illegible]

Your Destiny [illegible]

Dr. Bassett, [illegible]

WATCHES.

The Collins Oroide Watch Factory

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs), New York.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

CLOTHS.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Lawrence, Mass.,

6-4 Scotch Cheviots,

1869.

These goods are known to the Trade as "CHEVIOTS" and "BANNOCKBURNS," and are the strongest and most durable woollen fabrics which can be made. [illegible]

WASHINGTON MILLS,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

TO ARCHITECTS.

Notice to Architects.

[illegible]

DAVID BUTLER,

THOS. P. KENNARD,

JOHN GILLESPIE,

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

PILES.

PILES.

[illegible]

BANKERS.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

STERLING SILVER WARE,

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

[illegible]

GLOBE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

NOTICE! FIRE!

GLOBE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY,

No. 4 DEY-ST., NEW YORK.

PATENTED DEC. 8, 1868.

[illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

[illegible]

GLOBE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

[illegible]

MEDICAL. 159

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

Real Consumption!

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

Diseased Lungs.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

OR

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

[illegible]

First Appearances of Consumption.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Gas Supply of the North and South Divisions.

Submission of Ordinances for Tunnels at Adams and La Salle Streets.

The Former to Cost $400,000, and the Latter $500,000.

Request for Bonds for the South Side Park.

Plans for New Schools.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, His Honor the Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, Wicker, Hahn, McRoy, Calkins, Baber, Keeley, [illegible], Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Carpenter, Woodard, Holden, S. I. Russell, B. F. Russell, Casselman, Boehler, [illegible], Schmidt, Shackford, Kehoe.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLES.

The Mayor recommended that Constables [illegible], McLane, Nothnagel, Savage, Sterling, Koster, Lall, Comfort, Holderness, Zschocke, Stitt, Brown, Kelly, Hoevel, Stott, Mitchell, Ball and McMaster, who failed to file new bonds in accordance with the law of the 1st of May, be appointed to fill the offices they have hitherto held, until November next.

The constables were confirmed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The consideration of the order of unfinished business was resumed.

BABCOCK'S EXTINGUISHERS.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water recommending the purchase of a certain number of Babcock's extinguishers, was taken up and referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

SMOKE-STACK ORDINANCE.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water on the petition of manufacturers relative to the smoke-stack ordinance was taken up, and the ordinance temporarily laid over.

CITY TAXATION.

The report of the Committee on Finance on Ald. Sheridan's resolutions relative to taxation was again laid over.

REFERRED.

The petition of Max Schweitzer against widening the nine-foot alley near the Chamber of Commerce was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

SALE OF CITY LOT.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the petition of J. L. Campbell, asking to lease a city lot near the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, submitted an order authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for bids for the property, was taken up and the order passed.

LEOPOLD AND AUSTRIAN.

The ordinance providing for the payment of a certain sum to Leopold & Austrian, in settlement of their claim, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the question of assessments for the South Side Market was placed on file.

JUNK-DEALERS' ORDINANCE.

The ordinance concerning junk dealers was taken up.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that it be placed on file.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 10.

SMOKE-STACKS AGAIN.

By unanimous consent, the ordinance in relation to smoke stacks, allowing the erection of iron chimneys, &c., reported back favorably by the Committee on Fire and Water, was taken up, the engrossment was waived, and the ordinance adopted.

TUNNEL BONDS.

The ordinance providing for the issue of seventy-one Washington Street Tunnel bonds was taken up.

A motion to waive the engrossment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 9—McRoy and Rafferty.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Ald. Shackford moved that the Council proceed to the election of members of the Board of Education.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved, as an amendment, that the election be fixed for Monday evening.

The amendment was adopted.

COLLECTOR'S BOND.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the official bond of A. H. Heald returned the same with the recommendation that it be approved.

The report was concurred in.

[illegible]

bridge, and for sidewalk on both sides of Kossuth street, from Wentworth avenue to Halsted; on both sides of [illegible] avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first street; on east side of Mary street, from Archer avenue to Hickory street, and on west side of [illegible] avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street; on south side of Thirty-first street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Forest avenue, and north side of Thirty-third street, from Butterfield street to Kankakee avenue, returned the same with the recommendation that they be adopted.

The ordinances were passed.

IMPROVEMENT NORTH DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, to whom were referred ordinances for curbing, filling, grading and paving Chicago avenue from Clark street to the east line of Block 48, Kinzie's Addition, and for curbing, filling and planking two alleys, between Chicago avenue and White street and Townsend and Sedgwick streets; for curbing and filling Market, from Chicago avenue to Division street; for curbing, filling and planking alley in Block 15, Kinzie's Addition; for curbing and filling Huron from Wells to Townsend; for curbing and filling Ontario from Wells to Kingsbury; for curbing, filling and paving La Salle from Kinzie to Water; for curbing and filling Illinois from Wells to Kingsbury; for curbing, filling and paving Ohio from Clark to Kingsbury; and for sidewalks on west side of Halsted, from Centre to Sophia; on north side of Centre, from Halsted to Fremont; on north side of Scott, from State to Stone; on south side of Centre, from Orchard to Halsted, returned the same, with the recommendation that they be passed.

The ordinances were passed.

LEASING CHESTNUT STREET.

The same committee, to whom was referred the ordinance for the leasing of Chestnut street, returned the same with the recommendation that it be not passed.

The report was concurred in.

IMPROVEMENTS—WEST DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division to whom were referred ordinances for opening alley from Paulina to Wood streets, between Fulton and Walnut; for curbing, filling and planking east and west alley in Block 50, School Section Addition; [illegible]

[illegible]

The ordinances were passed.

WATER SERVICE-PIPES.

The joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South and West Divisions, to whom was referred an order for water service-pipes on lots connected with the main on Halsted street, between Archer avenue and the railroad crossing, reported back the same with the recommendation that it pass.

The ordinance was passed.

LA SALLE AND ADAMS STREET TUNNELS.

The following communication from the Board of Public Works was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges:

[illegible]

THE ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the Chicago River, at LaSalle street, and the issue of bonds therefor.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Public Works are hereby directed to proceed with the construction of a tunnel under the Chicago River in the city of Chicago at La Salle street, [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. CHESBROUGH.

[illegible]

SOUTH SIDE PARK BONDS.

[illegible]

further expenditures shall be made hereafter from the City Treasury for Lincoln Park, or bonds issued for its [illegible]

[illegible]

PETITION.

The petition for the opening of Thirty-second street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

PRICE OF GAS ELSEWHERE.

Alderman Walsh offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas Lights be, and they are hereby, requested to ascertain and report to this Council, at its next regular meeting, the price per thousand cubic feet for gas paid by the corporate authorities of the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston and New York, for gas consumed in lighting the streets of said cities respectively.

PAVING STREETS.

Alderman Walsh also offered the following, which was adopted:

[illegible]

WEST SIDE POLICE COURT.

Ald. Knickerbocker offered the following which was referred to the Comptroller with power to act:

[illegible]

BOND APPROVED.

The official bond of Max Schuller, Clerk of the West Side Police Court, was approved.

ASSESSMENT OF STREET RAILWAYS.

The following communication from the board was received, but not acted on:

[illegible]

The Council then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The South Side Park Commissioners intended to take a trip yesterday to the site of the park, to show the grounds to Messrs. Olmstead and Vaux, of New York, gentlemen well known in that city for their skill and taste as park surveyors and designers. The weather interfered with the arrangement, and the trip was postponed. The Commissioners have received proposals for the sale of property to be included in the park, the bids ranging from $1,500 to $2,000. With few exceptions they were rejected as exorbitant, and the entire property will probably be assessed and condemned. It is understood that the Commissioners will lay before the Common Council a communication setting forth that the South Park is entitled, by the equalization law, to an appropriation of [illegible] from the city, on the basis of the amount, [illegible], already expended on Lincoln Park.

So far, the fair for the benefit of St. Stephen's Church, which is now in progress at Turner Hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Morgan street, has proved a success. The large crowds that have filled the hall since the commencement are evidences that the most sanguine expectations will be realized. The refreshment tables are replete with the good things of the season, and are presided over by ladies who are very attentive to the wants of their patrons. Rebecca's well is handsomely constructed, and furnishes a delicious beverage to many. The picture gallery contains gems of art from the most celebrated Roman artists. Many of the pictures are embellished by magnificent frames. The contest for the gold-headed cane is close, Mr. Anderson being ahead of his competitor, Captain Miller. The latter gentleman's friends, however, are expected to rally this evening.

On the night of March 25th, the store of Rosenfeld & Munzar, No. 123 Lake street, was burglariously entered, and robbed of goods to the value of $[illegible]. On the night of May 5th the same operation was repeated. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Young Men's Christian Association hold a meeting next Monday evening, to act upon proposed changes in their constitution. [illegible]

A young man named Thomas Forsith, [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry Rhines, the Chicago billiardist, [illegible]

[illegible]

A man named Thomas Desmond, was arrested in this city yesterday at the request of the police authorities of Burlington, Iowa, [illegible]

[illegible]

The members of the Irish Literary Association are requested to meet this evening, [illegible]

The bark Cambria arrived in port yesterday morning, [illegible]

John M. Rice, the Town Treasurer of Cicero, [illegible]

Works of Art.

[illegible]

o'clock, and we earnestly hope that those wanting fine paintings to adorn their parlors will attend.

The Babcock Extinguisher.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* of the 8th inst. contains the following item under the head—"A Narrow Escape—A Disastrous Conflagration Prevented by the Fire Extinguisher, at the Bloomington Manufacturing Company's Works, on Saturday morning:" "A few minutes after the fire had been started in the furnace of the boiler-room of the establishment, the counter-draft blew the ignited shavings back upon the day's supply of fuel—being a mass of shavings fifteen by twenty feet and eight feet high—setting the front part of the entire mass in a blaze. The watchman, Mr. Bedilion, hearing the 'blow out,' walked to the boiler-room and found the flames making rapid headway. He swiftly returned to the office, buckled on one of the Fire Extinguishers, and returned to the place of danger, and applied the *carbonic acid gas*, which suppressed the flame before one half of the charge (eight gallons) had been used. Mr. Edwards, the carrier of the *Pantagraph*, came along at the time and received another machine, but the fire was under control before he reached the room. The shops and storerooms of the establishment were filled with a heavy stock of finished and unfinished work, the whole of which would have been totally destroyed if the company had not been provided with these little machines." The Babcock Extinguisher is manufactured by the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 123 Washington street, Chicago.

Real Estate Sales.

The property to be offered at auction this afternoon by Messrs. W. A. Butters & Co., is located in the North Division, in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition, and in Block 136 in School Section Addition to Chicago. [illegible] deserve the attention of the public. The sale will be held at their salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph street. On Monday next they will offer some fine property just south of Egan avenue, fronting on and east of State street, and some desirable lots in the famous Egandale tract. See their advertisements.

State and County Taxes.

The State and County taxes must be paid this week, as the Collectors will close their books on the 15th instant. Parties who have not paid their taxes yet and wish to save all further expense and trouble, had better attend to the same at once.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made, as it may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins; at the same time it is invaluable as a remedy for pimples, rough or chapped hands and all cutaneous diseases where other soaps cannot be used without aggravating the malady and giving pain to the patient. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Vermont Spring Water—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula, Bright's disease, and other kidney affections. Bliss & Sharp, Agents, 144 Lake street.

Are you morose, and have an ugly, harsh voice? Then get rid of catarrh—it is the cause. Use Wolcott's Annihilator. Pint bottles, $1; or come and try it free at 124 South Clark street, Chicago.

For black worms and pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by wholesale medicine dealers.

To remove moth patches, freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

Of the triumphant reproduction of the greatest of spectacular burlesques,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

With all its gorgeous display, brilliant cast and extraordinary special features.

Last F. C. G. Matinee on Saturday.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN FOR THE PRODUCTION.

Monday Evening Next,

of the latest of the grand spectacular burlesque successes,

IXION! IXION!

The Man at the Wheel.

[illegible]

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. W. BLAISDELL .... Manager.

Tremendous Success!

Crowded Houses!

Delighted Audiences!

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and at the Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

OCTOROON;

Or, Life in Louisiana.

In Preparation—EAST LYNNE.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible] Sole Lessee and Manager

This evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday Matinee,

LAST WEEK!

Last Week! Last Week!

OF SURF.

which must be withdrawn, to give place to other novelties.

Last performance of this great production.

SURF!

Monday evening, benefit of MR. JAMES MANN.

Another great novelty in preparation.

LIBRARY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE

Benefit of Mrs. Marie Hasper,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock, at LIBRARY HALL.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Chorus—"And the Glory of the Lord" ... Handel
2. Violin Solo—[illegible]
3. Scene and Air from "Martha" [illegible]
4. Striped Quartette—"Andante Favori" ... Beethoven
5. Song—[illegible]
6. Chorus—"Lift up your heads, O ye gates" ... Handel

PART II.

1. Piano Solo—a. Song, without words ... Mendelssohn
2. Aria—"My Heart Ever Faithful" ... J. S. Bach
3. [illegible] ... Mozart
4. Scene—[illegible]
5. Chorus—"Hallelujah Chorus" ... Handel

Tickets, $1. For sale at the music stores of Lyon & Healy, and Root & Cady, also at the office of Library Hall and at the door.

VELOCIPEDROME.

THE ELLA FRANKLIN TROUPE

WILL PERFORM AT

WABASH-AV. RINK,

This Afternoon at 3 and This Evening at 8.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents. General Riding at one cent per minute, before and after exhibition.

GRAND BUFFALO EXCURSION.

Leaves Kansas City, May 18

Three Days at Hays City for Hunting.

(Indian Ponies can be hired at the Fort.)

[illegible]

To Whom it May Concern.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

[illegible]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

At 600 Cottage Grove-av., near Douglas-place,

FRIDAY, May 14, at 9½ a. m.,

Genteel House Furniture.

[illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEORGE G. LEVI.

Rare Chance for Bargains on Account of Storm Yesterday.

[illegible]

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

180 & 182 WASHINGTON-ST.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 14, at 9½ o'clock,

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees, Extension Tables, Desks, &c., &c.

At 11 o'clock,

ONE VELOCIPEDE,

IN COMPLETE ORDER.

BY E. C. ABRAMS.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—A VARIETY OF [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE-TONED DOUBLE REED [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

32 VALUABLE LOTS,

IN

Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago,

West half Southeast quarter of Section 4, Town 39, and

LOTS 24 AND 25

Brand's Subdivision of Block 136, School Section,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, May 13, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

at our salesrooms,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The above lots, in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition are located in the most desirable parts of the North Side, and are surrounded by fine improvements. Its accessibility and nearness to centre of business make it among the most desirable property for sale.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the advantage of property so central, and within the city limits. Its locality must recommend it to the favorable attention of all classes, as being an unusual opportunity for advantageous investment, as every lot will be sold.

The title to the property is perfect. Full warrantee deeds given to the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE:

$50 on each lot on day of sale; balance, one-third cash, in 10 days; one-third, 1 year; one-third, 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

Oil Paintings

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.,

By Catalogue,

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

These Paintings have been selected with great care, from some of the most prominent galleries extant, and are works of the most noted artists.

They will be on Exhibition on Wednesday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 74 Twenty-second-st.,

Genteel Furniture, Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling No. 74 Twenty-second-st., the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., also a very superior-toned PIANOFORTE, 7-OCTAVE, Made by Lindeman & Son, New York.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT MIRRORS

AND

THREE VELOCIPEDES

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWENTY-FIVE

PIANO FORTES

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

25 New and Second-hand Piano Fortes, of some of the most popular makes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By DANIEL SCOTT & CO.

AUCTION,

This Thursday, May 13th,

At 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

On the Premises, Nos. 56 and 58 Wabash-av.,

CLOSING OUT SALE.

We will continue the sale this day of the large

Dry Goods Stock of Messrs. Wills, Gregg & Co.,

Who are retiring from the Dry Goods business. [illegible]

Dress Goods,

Table Linen,

Cassimeres,

Hosiery,

Shawls,

Notions, &c.,

Which the trade will do well to see.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

FRIDAY, May 14th, at 9½ a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

Custom-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

SATURDAY, May 15, at 9½ a. m.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods of all Descriptions, New and Second-Hand Furniture,

1,000 Yards Ingrain Carpet, Mirrors, 200 Boxes Glassware, New Jersey Crockery Ware. Also, at commencement of sale,

Eight-Year-Old Stallion,

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

By MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.

Real Estate Auction Sale.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.

[illegible]

Real Estate Auction Mart, No. 70 Lake-st.,

[illegible]

100 RESIDENCE LOTS,

[illegible]

Real Estate Auction Sale,

[illegible]

Two Splendid Marble Front Residences,

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT

[illegible]

13 RESIDENCE LOTS,

[illegible]

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE,

May 14th, at 9½ o'clock,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

We warrant our New Furniture equal to any sold by regular dealers.

Sell at Wholesale and Retail and by Auction every Friday.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 165 South Clark-st.

BY J. B. FITCH & CO.

COUNTY RIGHTS

OF

Huntington's Patent Grain Bar Fastener,

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house on the east side of Sangamon-st., near Van Buren. Contains 10 or 11 rooms, and has all the modern improvements. [illegible] WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT ONCE—FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible] ALLAN PINKERTON, 89 and 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE for the summer months, on Hankakee-av. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT— THOMPSON BLOCK. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PASTURAGE.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Reorganization of the Special Mail Service.

Officers Appointed Under the New Arrangement.

Order Relative to the Payment of Soldiers' Bounty Certificates.

A Large Number of Recently Appointed Consuls Decline to Serve.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIAL MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Creswell has reorganized the whole special mail service of the country. A previous appropriation for the purpose has been $180,000; this year it is only $100,000, which has required a reduction of the number of agents. Applications for these positions have been almost innumerable. The country is divided into six divisions. Each division is divided into three districts, except the first, which has but two, and the sixth, which has six. Each division has a principal officer styled Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who is responsible for the Post Office affairs of the whole division, and reports direct to the Postmaster General. Each district has a Post Office Inspector, each division a special agent to investigate mail depredations. There are, in addition, three special agents at large. The following are the appointments to this service:

First Division—New England States—Superintendent Railway Service, Thomas P. Cheney, N. H.; Inspectors—First District, W. C. Hammet; Second District, B. H. Camp, Conn.; Mail Depredations, Rufus R. Wade, Mass.

Second Division—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia—Superintendent Railway Service, Roswell Hart, Rochester, N. Y.; Inspectors—First District, Israel McDonald, Elmira, N. Y.; Second District, Harry C. Hopkins, Lancaster, Pa.; Third, James T. Wagner, Baltimore; Mail Depredations, James Gayler, New York; E. R. Fitherbridge, Baltimore; James McPhail, Maryland, resident agent at Washington.

Third Division—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Superintendent of Railway Service, C. J. French, Virginia; Inspectors—First District, John Frey; Third, H. R. Myers. Others not made.

Fourth Division—Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, excluding the Upper Peninsula, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee—Superintendent of Railway Service, Colonel A. H. Markland, Kentucky; Inspectors—First District, W. G. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.; Second District, C. W. Baldwin; Third, Chas. R. Edward; Mail Depredations—P. C. Pendleton.

Fifth Division—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan—Superintendent of Railway Service, George S. Bangs, Illinois; First District, E. C. David, Iowa; Second District, E. H. Kennedy; Third District, S. C. Howitt, Arkansas; Mail Depredations, George Q. A. Miller.

Sixth Division—Kansas, Texas, California, Oregon and the Territories. Inspectors only appointed. First District, A. M. Hobbe, Texas; Second, George H. Hoyt, Kansas; Third, J. H. Wickerser, Illinois; Fourth, Milton B. Duffield, New Mexico; Fifth, James B. Underwood, Oregon; Sixth, Alfred Barston, California; Special Agents-at-Large, James B. Speard; Money Order Service, Joseph W. Briggs. The salary of Superintendents is $2,450.

POSTMASTER AT JACKSONVILLE.

Capt. Horace Chapin has been reappointed Postmaster at Jacksonville, Ill., vice Yates, who was confirmed, but, by order of the President, not commissioned.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received a delegation of colored men to-day, with George F. Downing at its head. They wanted to talk about appointments, and were especially anxious to have their men put in at certain points. [illegible] Minister Howard, for China, and Markbreit, for Bolivia, were among the callers.

ORDER CONCERNING THE PAY OF BOUNTY CERTIFICATES.

The Paymaster General will shortly issue regulations providing that all Treasury certificates issued in payment of bounties to soldiers shall be paid at the Pay Department here, including attorneys' fees, as provided in the resolution of Congress of April 10, 1869.

PERSONAL.

Senator Trumbull leaves here for Chicago next Monday.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Shawnee delegation here have concluded articles, which the Secretary of the Interior has approved, by which the nation is to move into the Cherokee country. The articles are subject to approval by the Cherokee Council, which, it is understood here, will be at once granted.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President has appointed [illegible]

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts for the week ending the 8th were $2,[illegible].

PURCHASE BONDS.

Secretary Boutwell had under consideration yesterday and to-day the propriety of putting some sort of stamp on the bonds purchased by the department, so as to prevent them from coming into market again, [illegible]

CONSULS RESIGNING.

Secretary Fish is constantly in receipt of letters from parties who have been appointed Consuls, and who have received their instructions, declining [illegible]

A DELEGATION OF COLORED MEN WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The National Executive Committee of the colored men of the United States, [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

G. A. R. National Convention—Extent of the Organization—Proposition to Form a Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation—The Banquet.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—At the secret session of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday afternoon, the question arose whether delegates [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in secret session at 9 o'clock this morning. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The Grand Army of the Republic held its [illegible] General John A. Logan was elected Commander-in-Chief. [illegible]

The meeting adjourned at 8 o'clock. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., on the second Wednesday in May.

[illegible]

Legislation [illegible] of the [illegible] Resignation [illegible] by the [illegible] the Fifteenth [illegible] by a Vote of [illegible]

[illegible]